Morning Oregonian.

26—NO. 83 9. PORTLAND, OREGON. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at
3:15 P. M.,
With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton, without change. Train from the East arrives at 10:00 A. M. every day.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows: | FROM SAN FRANCISCO Leaving Spear st. wharf 10 A. M., as follows:
Columbia, Sat'rd'y, Dec. 4 | State, Friday, Dec.
State, Thursday, Dec. 9 | Oregon, Wednesday, Dec.
Oregon, Tuesday, Dec. 14 | Columbia, Monday, Dec.
Columbia, Sunday, Dec. 19 | Queen, Saturday, Dec.
Queen, Friday, Dec. 24 | Oregon, Thursday, Dec.
Oregon, Wednes'y, Dec. 29 | Columbia, Tuesday, Dec.
Columbia, Tuesday, Jan. 4 | State, Monday, Jan.

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.
Leave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.

TO OREGON CITY, DAYTON AND CORVALLIS.
Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Corvallis steamers leave Portland at 6 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning, arrive at Portland 2 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Dayton, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:20 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
ONLY POPULAR
RIVER PICTURESQUE ROUTE RANGES

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!

225 MILES SHORTER!
20 HOURS' LESS TIME!

Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety!—Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

ONLY ROUTE VIA
YAQUINA BAY!
—TO—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
(Except Sundays)
Leave Corvallis, 1:35 P.M. | Leave Yaquina, 7:35 A.M.
Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S
FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA CITY
—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA. | FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Sunday, Dec. 26 | Tuesday, Dec.
Friday, Jan. 7 | Sunday, Jan.
Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Friday, Jan.
Monday, Jan. 31 | Wednesday, Jan.

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $[illegible]
For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections. Time 2½ Days.
Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento [illegible]

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
LEAVE. | ARRIVE.
Portland, 8:00 A. M. | Ashland, 4:05 A. M.
Ashland, 8:45 P. M. | Portland, 3:45 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. | ARRIVE.
Portland, 4:00 P. M. | Lebanon, [illegible]
Lebanon, 4:45 A. M. | Portland, [illegible]

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.
LEAVE. | ARRIVE.
Portland, 7:30 A. M. | Corvallis, 12:25 P. M.
Corvallis, 1:30 P. M. | Portland, 6:15 P. M.
At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay.
Express Train.
LEAVE. | ARRIVE.
Portland, 4:50 P. M. | McMinnville, 8:00 P. M.
McMinnville, 5:45 A. M. | Portland, 9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office.
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. | E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST,
AND IN EVERY RESPECT
THE BEST ROUTE.
—TO—
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping-Car Route in the World.

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second-class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes, Splendid Passenger Equipments, Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!

An Ever-Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by the new transcontinental line is one of uninterrupted magnificence from start to finish. Mountains, lakes, [illegible] first. Passing through the most magnificent [illegible] in the world! Twenty miles along a glacier [illegible] The Rocky Mountains! The Selkirks and the [illegible] Range—Eclipse in Grandeur and Sublimity that of the Alps of Switzerland!

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and All Puget Sound Points.

Sleeping Car accommodations reserved in advance.
RAPID TRANSIT!—LOWEST RATES!
For full information or tickets call on or address
C. G. McCORD, Passenger and Freight Agent,
No. 6 Washington st., Portland.
D. E. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Port Moody.

[illegible]ST AND [illegible]G.
No. 31 Washington St., Labbe's Block,
[illegible] TAILORS

Do not be deceived into taking any other.
United We Stand Bourbon Whisky
30 years on the Oregon Market
AND STANDS UNRIVALED
Chas Kohn & Co. Agents Portland Or

[illegible]ern, Vail & Co.
[illegible]ES

[illegible]UMS, PLUSH TOILET SETS, ENGRAVINGS,
[illegible] goods in the Picture and Artist Material business.
172 First st,

FINEST SELECTION
of Goods Suitable for
[illegible] GIFTS.
French China Goods, Art Glass, Fancy Table and Plated Ware, Library and
[illegible]or Lamps
OF THE UNEQUALED
"[illegible]ester"
—IN THE—
[illegible]est Designs!
—AT—
[illegible]'S,
[illegible] FRONT AND PINE.
[illegible] Block.

[illegible]
[illegible] Twenty-second to Twenty-third, West End,
Portland, Or.
[illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] IS THE ONLY BREWERY [illegible] that furnishes its customers [illegible] lager beer. The first ice machine [illegible] been set up for brewing business at [illegible] brewery.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT
[illegible] by the DAILY EVENING DEMOCRAT [illegible], Oregon, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1887, [illegible] thereafter. Our friends are requested [illegible] in their subscriptions at once. It is [illegible] so that it may not conflict with [illegible] weekly, and will enable the subscribers [illegible] political weeklies to have practically [illegible] newspaper. [illegible] per year, $1 50; six months, $1 00. We [illegible] to any one getting up a club of [illegible]. Address THE DEMOCRAT PUB. [illegible] Portland, Or.

FLOWERS
for Bouquets, Parties and Funeral Decorations. Guaranteed at the most reasonable prices. A large stock of fine Camellias in blossom.
G. KUTZSHAN,
147 Market, cor. 7th.

[illegible]DING & FARREL,
[illegible] Timothy, [illegible], Rye, SEED
[illegible] AND [illegible] STS.

[illegible]TH FREE! Superb development of form [illegible] lovely complexion, sparkling [illegible] perfect health guaranteed. Spanish [illegible] treatment. Book on "PRIVATE [illegible]" references. Dr. L. C. Harmon, [illegible] San Francisco, Cal.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
[illegible] per load—from WEIDLER'S [illegible] or in the box at Boss Saloon [illegible] W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

[illegible]D BOILER WORKS.
[illegible] OF STEAMBOAT AND [illegible], Sheet-Iron Work of all descriptions [illegible] given to repairing in and [illegible] MOORE, WM. NORTON, [illegible] Sts., Portland.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
—AND—
CATTLE WASH.
Mixes with Cold Water.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
16 North Front St., Portland, Or.
General Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Dakota.

G. SHINDLER & CO.
Furniture
Manufacturers.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
166 First, through block to 167 and 169 Front Street.

Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Hat Racks, Cheffoniers, Bookcases,
—IN—
Antique and Bog Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, Ash and Walnut Woods.
BEDDING and SHADES.
166 First St., 167 and 169 Front Street,
Portland, Oregon.

KELLY, [illegible] & CO.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils & Glass,
Varnishes & Brushes.
AGENTS FOR MORGAN'S
SAPOLIO,
42 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

DR. SPINNEY
THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,
Whose name is a household word throughout the United States and Canada, needs no introduction to the people of the Pacific coast, but would simply announce that he is now permanently located at Multnomah Block, opposite Postoffice, Portland, Or., where he continues to treat, with the same wonderful success as of old,
ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS & PRIVATE DISEASES
Such as Lost Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Prostatorrhœa, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Heart and Stomach; Premature Decline, Weakness in Women, and all Functional Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in later years.
YOUNG MEN
Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee to Forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.
Middle-aged Men
There are many at the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin, whitish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. DR SPINNEY will Guarantee a Perfect Cure in such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Address Box 623, Portland, Or.
Hours 10 to 4. Later hours by appointment.
Call or write for pamphlet and list of questions.

HUMPHREYS'
Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.
Used by U. S. Govern't.
Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. [illegible]

MASQUERADE DEPOT
T. N. DUNBAR,
Cor. Fourth & Washington Sts., Portland.
Suits for rent. Special inducements to the country trade.

DRY SLAB WOOD.
Orders left either at the mill or the office, corner Second and Oak, promptly attended to.
NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER & MFG. CO

The Only Way to Conquer Dyspepsia.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce pepsin and other artificial solvents into the stomach, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not. Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia. The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent the numerous diseases and disabilities which it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and those which are tributary to them. The liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, experience the invigorative effects of that standard tonic, which possesses alterative properties that greatly enhance its beneficial influence, and give a permanence to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

Christmas
Holiday
Presents!
Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Solid & Plated
Silverware,
Field & Opera Glasses,
MARBLE CLOCKS, etc.
LARGEST STOCK
—AND—
LOWEST PRICES
In the Northwest.
Country orders supplied by mail or express.
L. [illegible]
Wholesale and Retail
JEWELER,
149 First St.
Sole Agents
Rockford Watches.

POND'S EXTRACT
THE WONDER OF HEALING!
Subdues Inflammation,
Controls Hemorrhages.
FOR PILES, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, TOOTHACHE, BRUISES, WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, SORES, BURNS, SORE EYES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Used Internally and Externally. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.
REFUSE COUNTERFEITS AND SUBSTITUTES.
CAUTION.—Pond's Extract is sold only in bottles with the name blown in the glass and enclosed in buff-colored wrappers with our trade-mark thereon. Insist on having Pond's Extract. *Sold everywhere.*
Pond's Extract Co., 76 5th Ave., New York.

BE SURE TO CUT THIS OUT!
13 Elegant Chromatic Cards Free.
PHENOMENAL OFFER.
By sending us this advertisement and a wrapper from a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, (for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a box,) we will send you a package of elegant cards, including Frosted and Satin Fringed Cards for Christmas, and imported Oleographic Cards. Be sure to write your address plainly.
This offer good until January 1st, 1887.
FLEMING BRO'S, PITTSBURGH, PA.
We refer you to any druggist, THE OREGONIAN, Portland, Or.

[illegible]ENBERG'S CATAWBA [illegible]
Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

4 DECADES
HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, COLDS AND LUNG TROUBLES WERE FIRST CURED BY THE USE OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, AND YET IT TIRES NOT OF CURING. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.
WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed [illegible]

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by all druggists.

THE BIG ROBBERY.

Arrest of All the Persons Concerned in the Affair.

DETECTIVES RECOVER $40,000.

How Fred Witrock Deceived his Old Mother and Made her the Unconscious Keeper of the Stolen Money.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 29, 2:30 A. M.—When the train on the Rock Island road, arriving here at 8:35, came into the Union depot last night, five men alighted, and keeping close together hurried away up the street and were soon lost sight of. There was nothing in their appearance or conduct that would attract notice, but some one standing on the platform who saw the party said one of them looked like Fred Witrock. The representative of the *Times* undertook to locate the quintette but no trace of the strangers could be found. Two reporters then visited the home of Witrock where they took a stand and made a survey of the surroundings. All was quiet in the yard and about the house. The buildings were closed. The reporters then entered the yard and advanced up the walk. When within a few feet of the porch voices were heard in the house speaking in a low tone; then a woman's voice exclaiming: "Oh, Fred!" was heard. One of the reporters then stepped boldly upon the porch and knocked. The door was unlocked and partly opened, revealing a fine looking man standing uncovered in the middle of the room, who was Fred Witrock. It was evident from the expression on his face he was worried. At first he absolutely refused to allow any one to step out on the porch, but at last opening the door so a view could be had. He was seen only for a small space of time. The stranger at the door avoided all questions, saying only enough to leave the impression he and his partners were detectives and there for business of a most important nature. He said, too, nothing would be done until morning. With that he bolted the door.

MORE MYSTERY.

About that time a face appeared at the transom and another one of the strange looking men looked out. The reporters made a motion feigning to be leaving; the face went away, seemingly satisfied, and a noise like the crumpling of paper was again heard. Peeping through the keyholes, the detectives were seen busily ransacking the room, examining papers and every nook and corner. What they kept handling could not be made out, but the noise of crumpling paper was still distinctly heard.

The reporters were finally admitted by one of the detectives. When asked if they had come to make additional arrangements, he said he could not answer.

"Were Witrock and Emma Moore living together when he was arrested?"

"I don't know. They occupied a flat some place in the city, but I don't know whether they occupied the same room or not. This I can tell you though, they were not married."

All this time the strange noise like the handling of slips of paper was heard in the parlor, and again the face appeared in the transom. Finding the interviewing efforts were failures the reporters again went away, but were soon back in the vicinity again. Suddenly a man was seen cautiously coming up the middle of the street.

THE PRISONER AND A PACKAGE.

As he neared the place where the newspaper men were hidden it was noticed he had a revolver in his hand. They stepped out and made themselves known. By that time two men had come from Second street. One of them was one of the detectives, while the other was Witrock. They carried a bundle between them, but what it contained and where they had gotten it could not be surmised. These men then went upon the porch and held a short conversation. The package was then handed to the leader of the party and all three passed into the house and the door was closed.

LATER.—Witrock has made a full confession of the robbery, but owing to the lateness of the hour it cannot be stated who are his accomplices. A large amount of money has been recovered, it having been concealed in a box under the barn, near the house. The detectives were taken to the spot to-night and the box was dug up. It was brought to this city by Cook and concealed by him and three other young men whose names are not known. The amount of money recovered has not been learned.

MRS. WITROCK DECEIVED BY HER SON.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 29.—When the detectives who brought Fred Witrock, alias "Jim Cummings," to this city, left Witrock's house with their prisoner, they repaired to a hotel, where they took a room and retired. While the two officers were absent with Witrock from the house Mrs. Witrock was induced by a reporter to tell what she knew of the case, as the persons connected with it could not be concealed. Between broken sobs she admitted that Fred had participated in the robbery, but would be released, as he had confessed all to the detectives. She said that shortly after the robbery, Oscar Cook came to Leavenworth and visited her one evening, and after talking to her for some time said Fred was in trouble, that he had made a large sum of money on a wheat deal in Chicago and had some difficulty with a broker over the matter, which ended by his shooting the latter; that he had to flee from the country and wanted his mother to take

CARE OF THE MONEY

Until she heard from him further. This she agreed to do and the money was left in her possession. Some time after this another young man who lives in this city but whose identity she refuses to divulge, called and left another package of money and that on two other occasions two other young men called at different times and left money which they said had come from Fred. When asked if she knew the amounts or the sum total she said she did not. That they were large packages but she had never counted it, believing implicitly in Fred's story and thinking she was doing him a service by caring for his property, and not dreaming but that he came by it honestly, and had no occasion to use any of it, having money of his own. When asked how the detectives happened to be here searching her house, she said: "When I read of Fred's arrest, I immediately wrote to the express company telling them of the money and requesting them to come to Leavenworth, and that is undoubtedly why they are here."

$22,000 MORE RECOVERED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 27.—It was learned at a late hour last night that detective Pinkerton came to this city in response to a summons from Mrs. Witrock, Jim Cummings's mother, who informed him (Pinkerton) she had important information for him. When Pinkerton arrived at Mrs. Witrock's house he was handed an express package containing $22,000 in currency, which Witrock had sent to his family after the robbery, sending word by the messengers who brought the money that he had won it by gambling and speculating. He directed his family to keep the money secreted for him as he had shot a man in Chicago, and told them that it would be attached for damages and that he was obliged to leave Chicago on account of this shooting. The money had not been disturbed and was in the original wrapper. Pinkerton will probably remain here during to-morrow. It is supposed that Witrock during one of his visits to this city hid large sums of the money stolen, and that he will now turn it over to the detectives. There has already been received of the stolen money about $45,000.

SEARCHING FOR MORE MONEY.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 29.—Robert Pinkerton is still in the city. To-night he is engaged in a search for more of the stolen money. It has been found that a considerable amount was distributed here among Cook's friends in the East Bottom, in sums ranging from $3000 to $1000. There has now been recovered in all about $40,000 of the $60,000 which was stolen. Of this amount $22,000 was obtained at Leavenworth last night.

HOW THE THIEVES SCATTERED THE COIN.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 29.—The Pinkerton party did not leave to-day for St Louis as was given out, but all remained here and in addition thereto a detective arrived from St. Louis to-day bringing Oscar Cook. Witrock, accompanied by his mother, and Cook, were taken to the Adams express office where a consultation was held. As a result of their day's work the detectives have secured probably about $10,000. A lot of [illegible] were found concealed in [illegible] bottles under the house of John Cook at [illegible] East B [illegible], where Cook boarded, and Witrock stayed while here. Another portion was found under the house opposite that of Cook's father, and Jack Cook, Oscar's brother, gave up a thousand dollars that he had. The detectives think that a dozen acquaintances of Cook and Witrock received sums of money, some knowing, others ignorant of the source of the wealth. It is said that over a dozen Pinkerton men are here working up the matter, and there are rumors of some further arrests to be made.

PINKERTON INTERVIEWED.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 29.—An interview with Robert Pinkerton was secured late to-night. He stated that all the accomplices in the robbery had been captured. Five men are under arrest, and Mrs. Haight. Being asked if Frotheringham, the messenger, was guilty, he replied: "I am ready to say that I prepared evidence for the grand jury, and he was indicted. Draw your own conclusion.

"There are a large number of accessories after the fact," he said, "scattered over the country, and I shall use my judgment as to making further arrests."

Pinkerton's men were scouring the city all night, but the fruits of their labors are not yet made known. Witrock and Cook were kept in the Adams express office all day and removed to some place of concealment at dusk.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE TARIFF.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—At the Boston Merchants' association banquet to-night a letter of regret from John Sherman was read. It contained several suggestions upon the national banking system and stated that a remedy had been recommended by both Messrs. Knox and Cannon and was substantially endorsed by the present comptroller, but that congress has neglected it.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, delivered an eloquent address upon the question "Shall we continue the national bank system or repeal it?" He said our duty appeared clear, to preserve our banking system. Whether the proportion of paper money to be issued through them was to be greater or less than now should be left to the test of experience.

Senator Hale of Maine dwelt briefly upon the national security and defense, exclaiming that our seaports are to-day as defenseless as when the plunderers of the sixteenth century were let loose upon our shores.

Senator James B. Eustis of Louisiana was greeted with cheers. He said the trouble of the situation is that the power of taxation has been used to protect private interests. I understand your sensitiveness. You have gained great wealth, and the system by which you have gained it must be artificial, otherwise taxation must continue. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff, and believe you are making a mistake in opposing it.

GOV. HILL LOOKING OUT FOR NO. ONE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Albany and Washington correspondents are astray with reference to the presence of Gov. Hill in this city. The idea seems to have got about that the governor is on his way to Washington in response to an invitation from President Cleveland, who is said to be anxious to remove the impression that a coolness exists between him and the governor, in order that the democratic party in this state may be harmonious in view of the approach of the next presidential campaign. The real business of the governor at this time is to impart some advice to the leaders of Tammany and the County democracy factions, with reference to the primary elections that come off this and to-morrow evening. The committee to be chosen at these elections will have no little influence in shaping the character of the next state convention which shall take presidential preferences into account. It is of the utmost importance to Gov. Hill, therefore, that the right men should be put on these committees.

THE ANDOVER HERESY TRIAL.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The Andover heresy trial was resumed this morning. The question whether evidence in regard to all the accused professors should be put in the arguments made before the conclusion of Prof. Smythe's case was argued at the outset to-day, as it was yesterday, Judge French stating that the complainants had made no preparation for prosecuting any case other than the one against Prof. Smythe and Prof. Baldwin, and urging that while each case should be decided by itself, the evidence and arguments applicable to all should be heard once for all; otherwise, he said, the trial would last indefinitely and be needlessly prolonged. Again the question was left undecided. Prof. Smythe resumed his address in his own defense which was begun yesterday.

ASSIGNMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Chas. H. Raymond, dealer in supplies at 121 Chamber street and 103 Reade street, made assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors, with preferences amounting to $260,000.

Raymond dealt in hardware supplies for twenty-five years, having for one of his heaviest customers the United States government. He dealt mainly by sample, carrying no stock worth mentioning. Up to about a year ago he was reputed to be very wealthy and his credit was of the best; but since then he has been lax in his payments. The amount of his liabilities is unknown, but they are estimated to be half a million. Raymond is a silent partner with George H. Creed in the supplying business and at their establishment nothing was known regarding the financial trouble of Raymond.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY ENGLISHMAN.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—A Las Vegas Hot Springs special to the *Times* says: Capt. A. E. B. Sparrow, London, England, committed suicide here yesterday. He came here about June last and invested £75,000 in a bogus cattle company. The investment proved to be an entire loss and left him without means of support, which so humiliated him that he ended his existence by a pistol shot. Just before the fatal act he was walking the veranda of his hotel in company with a lady acquaintance and seemed usually cheerful.

NINE BUILDINGS BURNED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Nixon hotel and a large block of buildings at Greensburg, Pa., were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Nine buildings in all burned, including the large hotel. Loss, $60,000.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Two Young Women Poison Themselves With "Rough on Rats."

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Details of a sensational tragedy, resulting in the death of two young women, who will be buried in Mount Hope cemetery, are printed this morning. The matter, although known to the authorities for some time, has been guarded, and not a breath of the affair has before been made public. Sadie Bigelow and Lizzie Hart, aged respectively 18 and 19 years, came to Boston two or three years ago and secured employment in a large dry goods house here. Sadie fell in love with a respectable business man of this city and they were married. Soon after they separated, owing, it is said, to the husband's abuse. The two girls went to New York, and were employed there for a time in a large retail house, but returned to Boston, where they formed the acquaintance of two young men.

On Christmas night the four were together at a house on Bowdoin street, and drank wine there. Before they separated they had a serious dispute. The men, however, put the girls on board a car en route to their south-end lodgings. The girls were in an excited state when they boarded the car, and at once discussed with each other plans for taking their own lives.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Leaving the car they obtained two boxes of "Rough on Rats," at an apothecary shop, and hurried to their rooms, mixed the poison in their tooth brush mugs, and swallowed it.

Sadie took an overdose, and did not feel its effects as soon as did Lizzie, who sank into a stupor. Sadie, realizing what had been done, rushed into the street and hurried back to the Bowdoin street house, where the young men still were. Finding them, she implored them to hurry to the South End house and save Lizzie.

By this time the poison was taking effect upon Sadie, and throwing herself upon a bed she writhed in fearful agony. Medical aid was summoned, but after six hours of suffering she died. The young men finally decided to go to Lizzie's house and break the news to her. They called there and upon reaching the room she was found lying dead upon the bed.

Rupture Permanently Cured.

No surgical operation, secure from pain or accident, work every day while under treatment, cures guaranteed or money refunded. Call on or address with stamp. Drs. Porden & Luther, rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank, Portland.

WASHINGTON.

Programme of the Final Obsequies of Gen. Logan.

THE FUND FOR THE WIDOW.

President Cleveland's Rheumatism Better—Movements of Gen. Miles—Subject of Pleuro-Pneumonia Again Agitated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The senate committee in charge of the Logan arrangements met at 10 o'clock this morning, and are still in session. Senator Sherman was present by invitation at 1 o'clock. The order of proceedings, as far as determined upon, was given out as follows: The body is to be taken by the committee of arrangements of the United States senate and of the houses of representatives, and escorted by the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia at noon on Thursday, December 30, from the residence to the rotunda of the capitol, where it will lie in state until noon of the following day, under a guard of honor detailed by the Grand Army of the Republic and the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. From 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Friday, the public will be admitted to the rotunda, passing in at the east door and out at the west. The east door of the senate wing of the capitol will be opened at 11 A. M. to those having tickets of admission.

THE GALLERIES RESERVED.

The diplomatic gallery of the senate chamber will be reserved for the families of the diplomatic corps. The families of the president, of the cabinet officials, of the supreme court, the president pro tem of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives and of the ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents will occupy seats in the gallery, east of the diplomatic gallery. The families of senators and members of the house of representatives will occupy seats in the east reserved gallery. The reporters' gallery is reserved exclusively for reporters from the press, and admission thereto will be upon the usual tickets to that gallery. The remaining seats in the galleries will be open without discrimination to all who have general tickets for galleries. The president and the cabinet officers will meet in the president's room. The supreme court will meet in the supreme court rooms, the diplomatic corps in the marshal's room. The vice-president's room will be reserved for Mrs. Logan and family. The members of the house of representatives will meet at the hall of the house. The committees of the G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Mexican war veterans, will meet in the reception room. The pall-bearers will meet in the office of the secretary of state. Seats will be reserved by the sergeant-at-arms for those entitled to seats on the floor. Senator Sherman will preside. The order of the procession from the capitol to Oak Hill cemetery will be under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.

THE REMAINS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The remains of Gen. Logan are clad for burial in the general's ordinary citizen's dress of black. Upon the left breast are badges of the Fifteenth Army corps, with the legend "Forty Rounds," the Grand Army, the Loyal Legion, and upon the lappel are the buttons of the Grand Army and of the Loyal Legion. The remains will be accompanied to the capitol to-morrow by Major Tucker, Gen. Logan's son-in-law, George Logan his nephew, and W. B. Taylor, his secretary, who will remain there until the funeral. This is to be done in deference to the sentiment of Mrs. Logan that some member of the family should remain near the dead until burial.

THE HOUSE FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Sheridan will take charge of Gen. Logan's funeral procession Friday and has selected Albert Ordway as chief of staff.

Speaker Carlisle has appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee to represent the house of representatives at the funeral of Gen. Logan: Messrs. Thomas, Springer, Henderson, Townshend, Payson, Worthington, Hitt, Riggs, Rowell, of Illinois, Reed of Maine, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Burrows of Michigan, Symes of Colorado and Carey of Wyoming.

THE MRS. LOGAN FUND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Subscriptions to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan received by Mr. Lemon, up to date, aggregate $25,000.

Responses to the invitations sent out by telegraph by Capt. George E. Lemon, asking subscriptions to a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan, are coming in rapidly, and at 10 o'clock to-night the total amounted to $26,000. Nothing has been heard from the committee in Chicago engaged in soliciting funds, and similar committees are engaged in other cities who have not reported results. Mrs. Logan's property is encumbered for nearly all its full value, and the purpose is to raise a sufficient fund to clear it of encumbrance and leave her sufficient to enable her to live in the manner to which she has been accustomed.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

DECISION IN THE RANCHO DE NAPA CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—In the case involving that portion of the Rancho de Napa, in Napa county, California, confirmed to Otto H. Frank, and covering about 12,000 acres, Acting Secretary Muldrow has decided that as the case was pending in the United States district court on the passage of the act of July 11, 1864, the new jurisdiction thereby conferred upon it at once attached and the court has full authority to revise the Tracy survey and order a new one as it did; but that the approval of the new survey by the court was without its jurisdiction as the supervision of the survey was, by the express terms of the act, vested in the commission of the general land office. A patent therefore will issue for the claim in accordance with the decree of the court, and the resurvey made thereunder will be accepted by the department if it appears to be in conformity with the decree.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MILES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Miles called at the war department to-day and had an extended interview with the secretary of war. The general will leave Washington this evening for New York, to remain a day or two before proceeding to Prescott, Ariz., where he will direct the removal of his headquarters to Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Miles will accompany her husband west.

THE PRESIDENT IMPROVING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The president is steadily improving in health. He has not resumed work, however, as his physicians advise him to secure as much rest as possible.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The United States Cattle Growers' Association Asks Protection from the Plague.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The executive committee of the Cattle Growers' association of the United States framed a communication to-day to be forwarded to the senate and house of representatives. The communication calls attention to a letter by J. A. Cooper of Colorado, in which he pronounces against the commission feature of the bill introduced in congress for the suppression of exotic diseases among the cattle of the United States. The communication says: "In the great emergency now upon the cattle industry it is imperatively necessary that some person be vested with extraordinary powers." It goes on to say that the present bureau and departments are already overwhelmed with work to such an extent that it would be impossible for any of them to do as rapid or effective work as could be done by a commission of energetic and practical business men, whose sole efforts would be devoted to one task. The committee believe that a commission vested with the necessary powers could clear this country of pleuro pneumonia in twelve or eighteen months. The communication further says: "The loss inflicted on the cattle industry during the last two years by reason of embarrassing interstate and foreign quarantines amounts to a national calamity, and these quarantines constitute the greatest existing obstruction to interstate and foreign commerce." The communication says that the experience of other countries has proved that the only successful way to deal with pleuro pneumonia is by extirpation, which is not only demanded as a sanitary measure for the protection of our people, but also as a measure of political economy. The communication ends with the statement that the cattle industry represents the investment of two thousand million dollars of taxable property, and asks for protection to be extended it.

RAILROAD NOTES.

RESTRAINED FROM SELLING BONDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust company has procured from the supreme court a temporary injunction restraining Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship company from disposing of 830 bonds of the Houston & Texas Central Railway company of date of April 1, 1881, for $1000 each, with interest at 6 per cent. with coupons. The bonds and coupons are secured by a general mortgage made by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad company to the trust company as trustee.

GOULD DON'T WANT THE ROAD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29.—To-day the federal court set aside the late sale of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas railroad to Jay Gould, because of a misunderstanding by purchaser of the state laws relative to redemption. The property will be readvertised for sale.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—A bare-knuckle prize fight between heavyweight iron workers named Baker and White took place on the banks of the Allegheny river at an early hour this morning. Twenty-one rounds were fought resulting in the defeat of White. The mill lasted forty-five minutes and was pronounced one of the bloodiest battles fought in this vicinity.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA MUST BEND TO RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—The Vienna press is becoming convinced that Russia is determined upon war. Reports of increased Russian armament are continually coming to hand from various sections. The latest intelligence of this kind is to the effect that 300,000 Russian troops have been ordered to Massinkoff, and that occupants of wood houses have received official notification that soldiers will soon be billeted in them. The *Neue Frie Presse* plainly hints that the best thing Austria can do is to submit to Russian wishes, in order to avoid conflicts. The *Tagblatt* and other papers bitterly deplore the fact that Austria is compelled to abandon her Balkan programme because she has been left in the lurch by Prince Bismarck, who made peace with Russia.

MEXICO.

A DUEL IN HIGH SOCIETY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29.—A duel was fought here yesterday between Prince Augustin Iturbide and Senor Carcedo, both of whom are members of the Jockey club. The weapons used were swords. The prince wounded his antagonist in the shoulder, but not dangerously. The duel took place at the San Lorenzo school of artillery, and has excited much comment, both being of the highest social standing. The prince is well known in Washington society.

MME. PATTI.

Mme. Patti arrived here to-day. It is reported she will not be able to sing to-morrow night on account of feeling the rarity of the atmosphere.

ENGLAND.

THE CABINET VACANCY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Post*, referring to the vacancy in the cabinet, urges the ministry to endeavor to provide some means by which Lord Churchill can resume office.

The *Telegraph* thinks W. H. Smith, secretary of war, may be appointed leader of the government party in the commons.

The *Daily News*, in an article this morning, advocates the postponement of the redemption of consols for five years.

SPAIN.

THE PRIEST MUST HANG.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The supreme tribunal has refused to commute the sentence of Father Galeoter, who was convicted of the murder of Monsignor Isquierdo, and condemned to death.

LEBANON NOTES.

LEBANON, December 29.

The Sunday schools united in a Christmas tree, which was very successful.

The city election takes place next Monday. As yet no particular effort is being made.

Dr. J. M. Powell has sold his drug store to Mr. M. A. Miller and will devote his time solely to the practice of medicine.

All the wheat stored in the Lebanon warehouse has been sold at 65 cents per bushel and all shipped except a car load or two.

A revival meeting has been in progress for several weeks. Rev. Van Patton, of Dayton, is in charge, assisted by the local pastor.

The new brick buildings are completed, and Mr. Donaca and Messrs. Andrews & Hackleman have moved their stock of goods into their new quarters.

The business men are taking hold of the proposed construction of the canal or water ditch, and a large amount of the capital stock has already been subscribed. As soon as the weather will permit steps will be taken to locate and ascertain the cost and begin work on the same.

The news of the death of Gen. Logan was received with profound regret, especially by old soldiers. A public meeting was called, at which Rev. Van Patton delivered an eloquent and feeling address upon the life and services of the distinguished soldier and citizen. Also addresses were made by several of the leading men of the town. The meeting was largely attended and a deep feeling prevailed that the country had lost another of its great men.

The Masons occupied their new hall for the first time on the evening of the 27th. It was the occasion for the installation of officers. The officers are as follows: J. Wassam, W. M.; S. O. Wallace, S. W.; Wm. Peter, J. W.; J. M. Ralston, treasurer; C. C. Hackleman, secretary. The wives of the members paid them a social visit during the evening and presented the lodge with a handsomely bound bible and a beautiful letter G. After enjoying a pleasant evening all adjourned to the St. Charles hotel, where a good supper was had.

FOREST GROVE NOTES.

FOREST GROVE, Dec. 29.

Students will resume studies at the university on Tuesday, January 4.

Prof. and Mrs. Edwards are passing their vacation among friends at Wilbur.

Miss Lois Burlingame left for Salem yesterday, to spend the holidays with Miss Lulu Knight.

Game is very scarce. The late heavy rains have brought in a few ducks, and only a few. There are some snipe, but not many of the boys can hit them.

Mr. W. D. Hoxter returned to the Grove this week. His business of shipping horses East has been a lucrative one, though quite expensive. Mr. H. reports having paid the railroad companies during the past season over $11,000.

The Forest Grove string band is composed of the following persons: First violin, J. W. Wirtz; second, J. C. Clark, Willie Garrish; bass viol, A. S. Venen; cornet, S. G. Hughes; clarionet, B. F. Moore; A. P. Veuen, manager; A. S. Venen, president; B. F. Moore, secretary; S. G. Hughes, treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Imbrie, of Ellensburg, W. T., will pass the winter in Forest Grove. This change has been deemed advisable on account of the failing health of Mrs. Imbrie, who is a daughter of Mr. H. McDonald of this place. Her many friends here and elsewhere would welcome the news of her restoration to health.

Holbrook Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., on Monday installed the following officers: E. C. Hughes, W. M.; A. Hinman, Jr., S. W.; L. E. Smith, J. W.; S. Hughes, treasurer; H. Buxton, secretary; M. Manning and A. R. Todd, directors; H. O. Hyde and J. J. Parker, stewards; W. E. Dilley, tyler. When the installation was ended the members, their families and invited guests sat down to a sumptuous feast of good things, which had been prepared by the ladies. The exercises throughout were interspersed with choice music by the Forest Grove string band.

Item for Gentlemen Only.

A trim and handsome foot is what every woman yearns for, and gentlemen who want to please their wives or sweethearts should profit by this knowledge, and make their feet shapely and pleasing by wearing the celebrated "Hanan's" shoes which are the acme of shoemaking skill. Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

Mrs. Parvenu says her new house has all the modern conveniences, even to electric pronunciamentos and rheumatic tubes.—Boston Transcript.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Use of Dynamite in the San Francisco Car Strike.

A POLICEMAN TO EVERY BLOCK.

Hibbs, the Defaulting Lewiston Postmaster, Found Guilty—The Portland and Tacoma Land Grant—Fortifications at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The situation in the carmen's strike to-day remains apparently unchanged. The latest feature of introducing dynamite has been the subject of much comment. Detectives are endeavoring by all means in their power to ascertain the miscreants who put the dynamite where it was found. Several arrests are anticipated shortly. Although search was made on both roads to-day for traces of any more dynamite or explosive material of any kind, none were found. It was learned that on Monday last, early in the morning, and soon after the performances of the masked men on the two roads officer Flynn picked up on Octavia street, fifty feet south of Sutter street, a cartridge or "stick" of dynamite similar to that found yesterday. It was lying in the gutter. There was no fuse attached to it, only in one end the cap had been half inserted and tied in place by black thread. From the manner the cap and cartridge were fixed it is supposed the contrivance was to be laid on the rail and exploded by a car passing over it. The policeman was looking for weapons that the masked strikers might chance to have dropped, when he came upon the deadly affair.

A GENERAL TIE-UP PREDICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—At this hour, 2:30 A. M., the meeting of the striking car men is still in progress, and no information as to what they intend to do can be obtained. It is stated, however, that a strong effort is being made by the less conservative to induce the issuance of orders for a general tie-up on all the lines. It is also stated that this resource will certainly be taken advantage of in a few days at least, if no settlement of the strike occurs sooner.

A STRONG POLICE FORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Owing to the discovery of the dynamite bombs yesterday on the Geary street road, by the police, additional precautions being taken on both the lines upon which the strikes are now pending. The lines are guarded night and day, and during the twenty-four hours ending this morning there was a policeman on every block along the entire length of the Geary street and Sutter street lines.

A BENEFIT FOR THE STRIKERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—An entertainment in aid of the striking car men took place last evening at the Metropolitan Temple. It consisted of a literary and musical programme and a speech by Hon. Chas. A. Sumner. The latter in his speech denounced, on behalf of the strikers, the recent violence used against the cable roads on which strikes are pending. About a thousand people were present and $300 were netted.

REPORTS OF A TIE-UP DENIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Reports have been circulated for the past few days that a tie-up would take place at noon to-day on the Market street cable roads of this city. At this hour (12:20 P. M.), all the roads are still running and the employes express themselves as being satisfied with their pay and hours of labor, and deny that a tie-up will occur.

KELLY RE-ARRESTED.

George W. Kelly, one of the street car strikers who was arrested during the trouble on Monday on a charge of riot, was released on a $2000 bond. A bench warrant was issued this afternoon on a representation being made to the judge that the bonds were insufficient, and he was re-arrested this evening.

SECRET MEETINGS HELD.

The striking car men held two secret sessions this evening, one being held by the general body, and the other by the executive committee. No information could be obtained by the press regarding what was done.

PROMISES TO NEW EMPLOYES.

It is now stated that the new carmen have been given to understand that on the first of the year their wages will be increased to $2.50 per day and they will only be required to work twelve hours.

CALIFORNIA.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BANKER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Pedar Sather the well known banker of this city, died yesterday afternoon at his residence in Oakland, after an illness of three months duration. He came to California in 1850 and embarked in business as a money lender, and soon after established the banking house which bears his name. The bank has never been incorporated, and owing to this fact serious complications may arise, as the bank was in the eyes of the law Mr. Sather's private property and he a trustee of the money deposited in it. Under these circumstances no money can be withdrawn until an order is issued by the superior court. Mr. Sather has been twice married and his second wife survives him. He was a native of Norway, 75 years of age.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE GALE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Another damaged vessel has put into this port for repairs. She is the British schooner Theresa, Capt. Fisher, seventeen days from Victoria, and reports that on the 16th inst., while in latitude 46 north, longitude 125.15 west, a heavy southwest gale was encountered, lasting twenty-four hours. The seas broke over the schooner from stem to stern, and when the blow subsided she had lost her main boom, five sealing boats and a good portion of her sail, while the skylight was smashed and the cabin flooded with water to the depth of two feet.

RUMORED RAILROAD SALE DENIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—It was semi-officially announced a short time ago that the terms of sale of the South Pacific Coast railroad to the Southern Pacific company had been agreed upon, and that the transfer would be made early in the coming year. Senator J. G. Fair to-day denied this. He said: "The road has not been sold nor bargained for. My price was asked by the Southern Pacific company and I named it, but they have not offered me my price and there has been no sale."

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Dr. J. M. Stuart, who has an office in this city at 112 Kearny street, committed suicide last evening at his residence on Bush street near Kearny by taking a dose of opium. He was aged 4[illegible] years and had become despondent through dissipation.

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The present rain storm extends over the greater part of the state. It fell to-day as far south as Los Angeles, and it is reported [illegible] at San [illegible]. [illegible] little rain has fallen, but all that [illegible] is good for use.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—General Superintendent J. A. Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific company has issued an official announcement of the opening of the California & Oregon road to Edgewood, which is to take place on January 1.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamer [illegible], Mexico.

Sailed, ship Blue Jacket, Seattle; bark [illegible] Williams, Tacoma.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 29.—Dunn & Curtis, commission merchants of Sacramento, made an assignment to-day to H. P. Martin. The liabilities amount to $11,000 and the assets not to exceed $[illegible].

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A N. P. R. R. LAND DECISION.

OLYMPIA, Dec. [illegible].—In the case of the United States against the Northern Pacific Railroad company, involving the validity of the land grant between Portland and Tacoma to the company, Judge Hoyt to-day filed an opinion, holding that the grant to the company is valid between those places. The opinion was very elaborate, covering about forty pages of legal cap, and is considered an able paper discussing every possible phase of the question, and of all the acts of congress in relation thereto. The court holds that under the act of 1864 the company had a right to select their main route to Tacoma by way of Portland, and thereby acquired a grant of land the whole distance and that the only effect of such a selection would be to merge the Wallula branch into the main line, and that the resolution of 1870 [illegible] and did not take away that right. The case was argued about two weeks ago by United States Attorney White for the government, and James McNaught for the company. The opinion will be printed in pamphlet form.

The case of the Postal Telegraph company against the Northern Pacific Railroad company is on trial.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FORTIFICATION OF VICTORIA.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The *Daily News* Montreal special says: The Canadian Pacific railway has been notified by the imperial government that twelve eighty-ton guns for the defense of Victoria, B. C., are now being constructed at Woolwich arsenal, and that they will be ready for transportation over the road in April next. Drawings for special cars required for their conveyance have been sent and the cars are now being built by the company. It is also said has large consignments of war material will arrive in the same ship which brings the guns.

ARIZONA.

MURDER AT FORT BIDWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—A dispatch received from Fort Bidwell to-day states that an unprovoked murder occurred in a saloon at that place Christmas night. Harry Reed asked James Rinn to step outside of the saloon and as Rinn was about to do as requested Reed shot him and instantly killed him. In the confusion that ensued Reed left the place, stole a horse and escaped to the mountains. A reward of $1000 has been offered for his capture.

IDAHO.

HIBBS FOUND GUILTY AT LAST.

LEWISTON, Dec. 27.—The jury, after being out three days and three nights, came in this evening with the following verdict: Upon the indictment for forging postal office order No. 22,77[illegible], Hibbs is acquitted; for forging postal order No. 22,768, he is guilty. The judge fixed Friday, December 31, to pronounce sentence.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A Deer Lodge paper says the Northern Pacific has reduced the working day of its shop employes to nine hours.

President Canfield of the Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation company declares that the road will be completed from Seattle to the British line in two years. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. The officers are Eugene Canfield, president; D. B. Jackson, of Port Gamble, vice-president; Sutcliffe Baxter, of Seattle, treasurer; W. R. Forest, of Seattle, secretary, and F. H. Richards, of Whatcom, superintendent.

It is learned upon good authority that the Utah & Northern Railroad company has concluded to abandon Eagle Rock and remove the round house, machine shops, etc., to more eligible location. A gang of men have already arrived there, and will at once tear down the mammoth ice house, shipping it to Glenn's Ferry, on the Oregon Short Line, where it will be rebuilt. Next week the passenger run will be so changed that the division will extend from Butte to Pocatello, with a jerky run between Ogden and Pocatello. It has not yet been definitely settled whether the shops will go to Pocatello, Spring Hill or Dillon.

Albany *Herald*, Dec. 29: Contractor G. W. Hunt, who has been in the city for a few days settling up with his employes for the construction of the Oregon Pacific railroad to the Santiam river, gave to a *Herald* reporter yesterday some interesting items concerning his railroad work. He has during the season completed sixty two miles of railroad work, twenty miles of which has been for the Oregon Pacific. On the Cascades branch of the Northern Pacific he has completed about thirty-one miles east of the Stampede tunnel, and within a month expects to complete his contract by finishing the last seven miles on the sound division on the west side of Stampede. His loss experienced by the recent burning of his camp, he states was not as large as reported. His actual loss was between $6000 and $8000. He has had some very heavy work on the Northern Pacific, but has nowhere, perhaps, built any neater piece of road than that between this city and the Santiam. After the completion of the work on the Cascades branch in another month, he will be ready to engage in new enterprises.

The proposed route of the Sprague & Big Bend railroad has been outlined as follows: From Sprague to a point near Frank Ringuett's place, six miles north. From Ringuett's two lines will be run, one up Crab creek to Chapman's mill, to a point between Crystal and Coal springs; another up Lord's creek, to intersect the first. Another route is proposed from near the head of Lord's creek to intersect at the same point, namely, some point between Crystal springs and Coal springs. As the route to the mouth of Hawk creek is not practicable, or at least not desirable, the line will probably bear off to the left from Crystal springs, so as to tap all of the magnificent country between there and the mouth of Foster creek, on the Columbia, which will be the terminus of the road. The completion of the road will increase this county's population 50 per cent in less than three years, and where one acre of grain is growing to-day 100 will be growing three years hence. It will open the Okanagan and Big Bend mountain country to rapid settlement and be of inestimable benefit to the Okanagan, Similkameen and Salmon river mining industries, and induce capital to invest in and develop many enterprises that it is now impracticable to attempt on account of their great isolation from quick and cheap transit to the world's markets.

A Seattle reporter interviewed Vice-President Gilman of the Seattle & Lake Shore road on Monday. "You may say," said Mr. Gilman, "that our arrangements for building the Seattle & Lake Shore are so far completed that we only await the legal transfer of the right of way from landowners along the route to commence work. It may be secured inside of a week and it may require more time, but as soon as we secure it we propose to let contracts for ties, piling, grading, etc., in small lots so that the work may be rushed through at the greatest rate. We have the hard cash on hand and expect to expend $100,000 a month for the next eight months."

"Where does this cash come from?" queried the reporter.

"From the men who have it and lots of it," responded Mr. Gilman. "You perhaps do not understand the situation. The Seattle and Lake Shore is one organization and there is another organization known as the Puget Sound Construction company. The latter contracts to build the railroad, receiving $25,000 per mile in the bonds of the former company. The construction company is made up of some of the wealthiest men in the country. They have millions at command and together form a syndicate of great power. Some of the best known capitalists of New York, Chicago and St. Louis have stock in the company, and joined with the intention of building a great railroad—not a toy."

"Where will work first commence?"

"At Smith's cove and along the water front between there and the city. We intend to build a handsome depot if we secure the location on Mill street. We must have some wharves to receive our iron and other material, and likely the first work will be the driving of piles along the water front."

THE CASCADES BRANCH.

Kittitas Localizer.

The company's icehouse is now in course of construction at the depot.

On Monday last the track was laid within two and one half miles of the big tunnel.

Wednesday, December 22.—Snowing yesterday and all day to-day. Two feet and a half at McGinnis's place.

Superintendent Powell believes he will be able to keep the road open all winter with only one snow plow besides the pilot plow.

Freight trains make daily trips to Roslyn, and from [illegible] cars, or an average of six cars [illegible] loaded with coal for this place.

The grading of the tunnel and to the summit of the switchback is practically finished, and [illegible] of the [illegible] east of the summit on the switchback are [illegible].

Mr. Bushnell came over the switchback this week. He crossed the switchback on Tuesday and arrived here the same day. He says he found four feet of snow on a level east of the summit, that it has been snowing for four days all the while. The track is laid within two miles of the west portal of the big tunnel. It will be seen that only nine and one half miles of track besides the tunnel through the mountains is yet to lay to complete the entire line of the Northern Pacific.

IDAHO.

Mr. James F. Crutcher of Owyhee, has introduced a joint resolution in the council, protesting against the division or dismemberment of Idaho territory.

Gov. Stevenson delivered his message to the assembled house of the legislature on Thursday night. The house of representatives in which the joint convention was held, was not only crowded in the gallery and lobby by citizens but even a portion of the bar of the house was given up to the ladies, of whom a large number were present. The message throughout was listened to with attention by all present.

A Butte special says: Johnson, Levitt and Young, the stage robbers, who overpowered the jailer at Blackfoot and made their escape, are all behind the bars again. Young, the last captured, secreted himself in a wickyup, but soon came out of ambush under a warm fusilade at short range from the [illegible] family. Johnson was roughly handled by the Indians. After severely wounding him they tied a rope around one leg, dragging him some distance on the ground and were loth to surrender him to the officers alive. This punishment was inflicted because Johnson stole the chief's best race horse on the reservation.

[illegible] Share Long Ago.

Kansas City Times.

Walt Whitman may be hard up, but he is too proud and considerate to follow Tennyson's example, and mill the verses [illegible] has been turning years on the public. For this reason alone he is entitled to generous assistance.

Fourteen senators employ their sons with government funds as their secretaries. Hence the interest the family always takes in a man's election to the United States senate.—*Galveston News.*

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

On the 23d inst. about 200,000 feet of logs got adrift from the boom at the mouth of the Snohomish river, and drifted out into the Sound.

The tug Holyoke lost a boom of logs the other day from Blanchard's logging camp on Samish river, for Port Hadlock mill. About 800,000 feet of logs were lost.

The log drive last week on the Snohomish river aggregated 11,000,000 feet, of which 6,000,000 were from the Skykomish and 5,000,000 from the Snoqualmie.

A case involving the right of the Northern Pacific railroad to the land grant on the line of the Kalama road will come up before Judge Hoyt January 3. It is entitled the United States vs the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. and Burck.

Mrs. Cyrus Walker, wife of the well known superintendent of the Puget Mill company, performed a graceful deed on Christmas day. She remembered every child in Port Gamble, Port Ludlow and Utsalady with an appropriate present.

Osceola, a town on the west side of the Cascades, boasts of a school mistress of 18 summers and a weight of 325 pounds. She is the one attraction of the town, but the inhabitants rather look down upon neighboring villages on account of their superiority in this respect.

Sealing operations off Cape Flattery will begin next month. S. Baxter's schooner is now being put in condition for the work. There are some ten American and twenty British Columbia boats engaged in this work, and the aggregate value of their catch is considerable each year.

It is claimed that Chinamen are coming to the Sound illegally, constantly, by way of Whatcom county. There is little to prevent either Chinamen or dutiable goods being brought in across the boundary line. The customs force consists of one officer, and he is practically powerless to prevent constant violations of the law. The department should add to the force largely if any pretense of enforcing the restriction act or the laws against smuggling is to be kept up.

The Goldendale *Sentinel* tells the odd story of a young man going into that office, inquiring for its editor, Mr. Reinhart, and telling him he wanted to pay for a chicken he (the boy, not Reinhart) had stolen last summer. He said his conscience had been troubling him about it for several months, and that he had finally got on his horse and ridden thirty-five miles to square the account. After accepting the proffered 50 cents and allowing the boy to go away happy, the editor adds: "If there are any more young men in the country indebted to us in like manner, they will be freely forgiven if they will follow this young man's example and leave the requisite coin where we can draw upon it. We also desire to inform the public that we have moved our henhouse to the rear of our present dwelling, where good fat hens can be found in abundance."

SPOKANE FALLS.

On January 1, Dr. J. C. Blalock will wed Miss Stella Marriner, daughter of William Marriner, of Blalock's, Oregon. The ceremony will take place in Spokane Falls, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. G. S. Allison.

ELLENSBURGH.

A. S. Gross left Saturday for below to look after machinery, etc., for the smelting works.

Mr. F. A. Thorp received last week an assay on rock sent to the Helena Concentrating company. The report received is, galena, 60 per cent; ounces silver, 13; gold, 1 1-10 ounces. The rock came from near the summit of the Cascade mountains.

WALLA WALLA.

Union: On Friday afternoon the announcement was made that "Uncle" George Pettit had died in the City beer hall of heart disease. It appears that while leaning against a cold table in a back room he expired without uttering a sound. A physician was called and pronounced the cause of his death to have been heart disease. George Pettit was born in Long Island, N. Y., in June, 1824, and has a brother and sister in affluent circumstances still living there. He came to California as one of the Argonauts in 184[illegible] where he remained until he drifted to this section in 186[illegible].

PORT TOWNSEND.

The coroner's jury in the case of Harry Burns rendered a verdict that he killed himself. During the investigation facts were brought to light proving that it was the intention of certain citizens to tar and feather Burns had he been caught, or force him to leave town. The fear of this or, perhaps, a worse fate led Burns to take his own life when he found that escape was impossible. Another meeting of the citizens took place Monday in the court house to devise means of ridding the town of certain objectionable characters, but after a great deal of talk a better feeling prevailed and the attempt of forming a vigilance committee was abandoned. A petition is now in circulation asking the city authorities to enact an ordinance removing all houses of ill fame from within the city limits.

TACOMA.

Connection was made Monday by the Postal Telegraph company with the Canadian Pacific railroad office in Tacoma.

A petition is being numerously signed calling for a meeting of the citizens at the courthouse on January 3, 1887, for the purpose of taking steps to incorporate a board of trade.

Tacoma is to have smelting works that will cost $50,000. The *Ledger* says the money has been subscribed, the land donated and the contract signed. Citizens have subscribed a subsidy of $10,000 and the Tacoma Land company has donated five acres of land. The works will have a capacity of fifty tons per day.

Telegraph: The family of George Howell started from this city on Friday last in a small open sail boat for Henderson bay, to go on the ranch of Mr. Howell. While going through Hale's passage a light squall struck the boat and she capsized. The family consisted of Howell, his wife and five children, but they succeeded in clinging to the sides and righting the craft. The mishap was repeated two or three times but the family finally made its way safely to shore—a little island in the sound, where they remained several hours and until they were picked up by the mail boat and brought back to Tacoma.

SEATTLE.

The Winston Pyke Opera company has made dates in Seattle for January 6, 7 and 8.

George Stevenson, of Eastern Washington, has been appointed an inspector of customs by Collector Brooks, to fill the vacancy in the service caused by the resignation of Mr. Sharpstein.

Post Intelligencer: A report is in circulation that James K. Valentine, an old and highly respected settler of Cedar River valley in this county, was recently murdered for his money at Omaha. He went East on a visit about a month ago.

Frank W. Chambers died at Lake Union on Saturday night, from the shock of a surgical operation, performed upon him on Friday. The surgeons removed from his bladder a stone [illegible] five inches in circumference. [illegible] was aged 45 years and was a carpenter by trade.

[illegible]: The adjutant-general R. G. [illegible] has issued orders [illegible] the Home Guards is [illegible] to be prepared for inspection and muster Tuesday night. [illegible] Kellogg is detailed to inspect and muster the company into the service of the N. G. W. T. The same course will be pursued in regard to the [illegible] of which Capt. W. J. [illegible] is commander. [illegible] Albert Whyte will act as inspecting and mustering officer.

PACIFIC COUNTY.

Capt. Tibbetts, master of the schooner Jessie Nickerson, which went ashore on Sand island recently, gives the Oysterville *Journal* the following particulars of the wreck: "The tug Hunter towed us down to the bar about 10 o'clock and the captain thought it best to wait until the next day before going to sea as the tide was ebbing two hours.

"The following day the tug failed to put in an appearance, and I afterward learned that she had to repair a break in her boiler. The night settled down heavy, and the wind began to blow very hard from the southwest. I, fearful of consequences, attempted to sail her to more advantageous ground, but in this I failed. I put out both anchors with forty-five fathoms of chain, but this had no effect as the bottom seemed as hard as rock, which I learned from the lead line which I kept going. I did all in my power to avert the wreck, but at 11 o'clock she began to strike bottom and started to drag toward the spit as fast as the incoming tide would permit, pounding all the way. Her keel came up alongside and the rudder post was driven up through the deck. I burned a flash light several times for assistance from the life crew, as the sea was breaking all over us, but owing to the thick weather it could not be seen far. We finally launched the boat, and with two men I started for shore, for the purpose of securing aid to take off the other two men and their effects and also to ascertain what measures could be taken to save the vessel or her cargo. The water was up to my waist in the cabin, but I secured my chest, charts, etc., but the forecastle was completely filled with water. Our boat landed at Georgetown, and we followed the shore and then up a little slough back of North Cove. It being daylight at this time, I observed the hotel proprietor, who, apprised of my condition and requested to be directed to the life-saving station. Arriving there, Capt. Brown informed me that his first intimation of the wreck was when daylight appeared. We launched the surf boat and proceeded to the schooner, and on the way encountered the Hunter. My next duty after securing my crew, was to go to Sunshine and apprise the owners of the cargo of the disaster, so I appealed to Capt. Stream to take me to Sunshine, to which he assented. We proceeded part way, when I was transferred to an oyster boat and did not arrive at the mill until 7 P. M. Mr. Hodgkin and I chartered the Custer and next morning proceeded to the stranded vessel. After an examination it was decided her cargo would not pay to molest."

The Jessie left San Francisco November 25, under charter to load lumber at Sunshine. She had on 215 M, valued at $2000. The schooner was twelve years old and valued at $10,000. Three quarters of her is insured. She is now lying at the west end of Snag island, with her bottom stove in. It will not pay to repair her. No blame can be attached to Capt. Tibbetts.

An Ilwaco correspondent argues as follows: "We fail to see how a railroad from Astoria to the Clatsop beach is going to scoop in the whole business. If Clatsop beach were the only beach it might be so, but then Ilwaco, Sea View and Long Beach, are still in existence, and a railroad from Astoria to Seaside will not bury us under. Passengers to Clatsop will have to be transferred from boat to cars and from cars to teams to be taken to camp, while to Ilwaco, Sea View and Long Beach, you come through in six hours from Portland, without any transfer, and arrive at camp from one to two hours sooner than you can reach the Clatsop beach by railroad. The Clatsop beach is no comparison to our weather beach, which is acknowledged to be the finest in the world. We have got too good a start to have our growth cut off. There have been too many fine summer residences, too much money spent for property and improvements at Sea View and Long Beach, by leading men of Portland and East Portland, to leave it and remove. With our fine beach, the fort, lighthouse, the view of the bar and the beautiful and romantic scenery, together with fast and commodious steamers, as the Olympian and Telephone, in communication with Portland, we are going to advance, and will always carry off the palm as the most prominent summer resort of the Northwest."

OREGON.

The citizens of Dallas, Polk county, have voted down the proposition to tax the district for the maintenance of a public school.

After being divorced for fifteen years Mr. Mike Smith and Mrs. Mary Smith, of Fall Creek, Lane county, Or., were united in marriage at Eugene, December 20, 1886.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

After the first of January the mail will begin a daily mail from Sheridan to Grand Ronde.

The buckboard has been hauled off the North Yamhill-Tillamook route. The mail will be carried on horseback till spring opens and the roads get better.

ALBANY.

From the *Herald* the following additional notes concerning the wreck of the Bentley on Tuesday are obtained: The escaping steam from the burst steam pipes rendered objects on the boat for a time almost undiscernible. This added much to the consternation of the lady passengers, who shrieked and prayed, while one at least was carried from the steamer insensible from fright.——Wallis Nash, vice-president of the road, came down last night with the view of ascertaining if the steamer will be a total loss.— The wheat was being removed last night, and hopes are entertained that the wreck may possibly be raised. The proposition is to try by means of a boat on either side of the sunken steamer to raise and float her upon a bar below where repairs can be made.

The Bentley was insured against fire but was not against accidents, and the loss will fall upon the Oregon Pacific.

SALEM.

The town is troubled with footpads and burglars.

The Salvation Army opened up Tuesday night to a crowded house. The *Statesman* is disposed to welcome them.

Some one visited the pile of wreckage from the [illegible] Castle and sawed [illegible] all of the [illegible] locks and hinges.

The Dalles Lumbering company has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators are Thomas Johns, A. Field and S. S. Johns; place of business The Dalles; capital stock, $30,000.

I. M. Morris, of Turner, writes to the *Statesman:* "It will be remembered that you published an account of my well's making that gurgling noise. I thought at the time that it was water running out of the artesian bore, from the fact that a heavy rain fell just after it was finished up. It rained about eighteen feet of water in the drill hole, and that was what made the noise which sounded like water running from a jug inverted. When the water was gone the gurgling ceased. Now for the mystery. For three weeks the water has been going in the well at the rate of from twenty to forty barrels per day, I should judge, and to-day it is a perfect cataract, the water going out of that drill hole as fast as it comes in. I intend leaving it run till the first of January, and then plug up the drill hole. If anyone wants to see a genuine mystery, now is the time. Several persons looked at that well to-day, and thought that as much as one hundred barrels were going down that hole."

Statesman: Judge Boise is engaged in hearing at chambers, at the court house, the case of James Shirley vs. H. C. Birch, M. E. Campbell, J. A. Stratton, et al., which commenced Monday in the forenoon, and was concluded yesterday. This is a suit to foreclose a mortgage made in the name of Joseph Chandler for $2500, which Mr. Shirley claims to own as assignee from Chandler, the defendants claiming that Chandler is a fictitious person, and that their liens by judgment, which are subsequent in point of date against Birch, are superior as against Shirley, for the reason that a mortgage made to a fictitious person is void as against them. The defendants claim in fact, as the case is presented to the court, that a mortgage made to a fictitious person is void because there was no real person to accept of it, and consequently that there was no person *in esse* to deliver it to Mr. Shirley. This case brings to light some more of the crooked ways in which F. J. Dawne loaned other people's money. The judge's decision will probably not be rendered in the case until the March term of the circuit court for Yamhill county, and whichever way it is decided it will more than likely be appealed to the supreme court for a final decision of the questions involved.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria *Times:* No train arrived from the East on Friday, the road having been blocked near Medicine Hat by a snow storm. The passengers and mails arrived at Port Moody on Saturday and Victoria on Sunday morning.

Frederick Watkins, a young man aged 23, a native of England, was drowned on Saturday last at Alberni while crossing Sproat's lake in a canoe after dark. The settlers heard his cries, but [illegible] until darkness could not assist him.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific railway will tender for the ocean mail contract, and [illegible] visit to England of Sir George Stephen has been undertaken with the object of [illegible] up a fleet of swift vessels to perform the service.

An accident happened on the Canadian Pacific railway, on Wednesday last, when a section man was killed and several other parties injured. The eastern bound express was being hauled up Rocky Mountain grade, in two sections, the Pullman and first-class passenger coach having been detached at the foot of the grade. Before the top had been reached, the engine, baggage and second class car came to a halt and then ran backward, gathering momentum as it proceeded. The safety switch was whistled for, but instead of taking the siding provided for such emergencies, the car left the track. A section man, who was standing at the switch, was struck and instantly killed, and several parties on board the train were seriously but not fatally injured.

From the officers of the steamer Evangel, the *Columbian* learns the following particulars concerning the sudden death of a young lady at Vancouver, B. C., on Thursday. It seems that a young lady named Miss Weir, who lives near that place, came into town on Thursday morning with her mother to make Christmas purchases. About 5 o'clock in the evening she fell prostrate in the street. She was carried to a neighboring house, where she died at 7 o'clock. She has been keeping company for some time with a young man at that place, and the theory is that she had been seduced and poisoned. When the steamer left an autopsy was being held on her body and an investigation of the contents being made. The young man in question was under arrest, but he protested his innocence and declared he had not seen the young lady since noon on Thursday.

Drawing a Mugwump Allegation.

New York World.

Western journals are discussing, as though it were worthy of serious consideration, the absurd report, which attracted only a passing smile here, where the facts are known, to the effect that Tammany hall and the county democracy had practically united in support of President Cleveland's renomination. Neither of these organizations has yet taken any position in regard to the still remote question of the democratic presidential nominee in 1888. But it is safe to say that, as matters now stand, they will be much more likely to unite against a second term for Mr. Cleveland than for it. Still [illegible] the year is the politics thereof.

OREGON SWAMP LANDS.

Full Text of the Decision Rendered by Gov. Thayer in 1880.

Published for the Purpose of Throwing Light on the Present Status of the Swamp Land Question.

In the matter of the application of H. C. Owen for a certificate of purchase of certain swamp lands.

This application is made upon the ground that the applicant and two other parties, on the 8th day of December, 1870, under the act of the legislative assembly of this state for the selection and sale of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the state under the act of congress of March 12, 1860, approved October 2[illegible], 1870, applied to the board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands in accordance with the provisions of said act of October 26, 1870, to purchase a tract of swamp lands which he claims to be the same lands for which he now desires the said certificate. This application was made some time ago, and, by order of the board, notice was given to Mr. A. P. Ankeny, agent and attorney in fact of the heirs of one William Ish, deceased, who in his lifetime filed an application also, but subsequent to that of the said Owen and the two parties, to purchase the same tract of land.

The matter having been set for hearing before the board for the 29th of August, 1882, the respective parties appeared in person and by counsel, whereupon the agent for the Ish heirs, Mr. Ankeny, filed two protests in writing against the issuance of any certificate of purchase to the said Owen upon certain grounds specified in said protests and which will hereafter be referred to, and also included in said protests an application to have a certificate of purchase of the said lands issued to said heirs of said Ish, and at the same time tendered to the board, in gold coin, the 20 per centum payment thereof as provided in said act of October 26, 1870.

It appears that Mr. Owen after the said application by him and the other two parties to purchase said tract of land was filed with the board, took an assignment from his co-applicants of all their interests under the same, and on or about the 24th day of August, 1881, filed a supplemental application to the one filed December 8, 1870, in which he described the lands applied for by legal subdivisions, and at the same time tendered to the board the 20 per centum, before referred to, in road warrants issued in accordance with an act approved October 21, 1876. But the counsel for the Ish heirs claim that the tract of land described in Owen's original application is not the same land described in the supplemental application, and they deny that Owen could make a tender in road warrants. It appears that the Ish heirs on the 24th day of July, 1882, also filed with the clerk of the board a supplemental application to the original filed by their ancestor, in which the land is described by legal subdivisions. The two supplemental applications describe the same lands. There is no evidence of a tender of the 20 per centum of the purchase price of the land having been made by Ish in his lifetime nor afterwards, except the one made at the hearing August 29, 1882.

It was insisted by Mr. Owen's counsel that the heirs of Ish had no right to contest his application, that upon the death of their ancestor his rights under his application, conceding it to have been regular and prior in time, ceased; that they were not descendable and did not pass to his personal representatives, and that the heirs were intruders and had no right that would enable them to enter a contest before the board, and he objected to any appearance in their behalf. The board reserved the question for consideration with the merits of the applications, and having fully examined all the questions in the premises will now proceed to announce its conclusions.

It appears that said William Ish died in Alaska some time in the year 1881. Whether the rights he acquired under his application to purchase the lands, made as before mentioned, descended to his heirs, or were succeeded to by his personal representatives, or wholly ceased at his death, are questions of law which the board must determine. Section 3 of the act of October 26, 1870, provides, that any person over the age of 21 years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, may become an applicant for the purchase of any tract or tracts of said swamp and overflowed lands upon filing his application therefor. Before payment or an offer of payment of the 20 per centum required by law is made, the person filing on swamp land has no devisable or descendable interest or estate therein. He is only an applicant to purchase having neither a *jus ad rem* nor a *jus in re*. It is true he acquires a right under the statute, but not such a right as will pass to his personal representatives or descend to his heirs in absence of a provision to that effect in the law under which the application is made. The act of October 26, 1870, only permits an application of that character to be made by certain persons. They must be over the age of 21 years, citizens of the United States or have declared their intentions to become such, and there is no saving clause in the act in case of the death of the applicant. Any other construction would lead to an absurdity.

An applicant might have all the requisite qualifications to purchase, but his heirs none. By what right, then, could they step into his shoes? The legislative assembly of the state, for some reason which we must regard as sufficient, limited the sale of that character of land to citizens or those who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and they were to be over a certain age. Now if it had been intended that, under any circumstances, persons not having such qualifications could become such purchasers it doubtless would have so provided. The act is a law, although it provides for entering into a contract, and such effect must be given to it as will carry out the intention of the legislature. The case of Hall vs Russell, 11th Otto, fully sustains these views. In that case one Loring, a single man having all the qualifications of a settler under the donation law, settled on certain public lands, intending to acquire title under that law. He resided on the land some time, when he died, leaving a will whereby he devised all his real estate to one Hall. Upon the death of Loring one Delay claimed the land as a settler, and obtained a patent therefor. The heirs of Hall, Loring's devisee, and Loring's administrators filed a bill in equity to have the legal title inure to their benefit. The theory upon which the suit was attempted to be maintained was that Loring had acquired an estate in the land which passed by his will. The supreme court of the United States, however, held that he did not acquire such an estate, and that but for section 8 of the donation act, which allows the heirs of a settler to succeed to his rights in case of his death, such rights would be lost. That under said section the heirs of a settler take as grantees of the government. "It is enough for this case," say the court, "that when their ancestor died he had nothing in the land which he could transmit to them, and that what they afterwards got came from the United States and not from him."

The principle thereby decided is clearly decisive of the question under consideration. Had the legislative assembly inserted a saving clause in the act of October 26, 1870, reserving to the heirs the right of the applicant in the case of his death, it would perhaps have been more in accordance with justice; but it did not do it, and we are left powerless to extend its benefits to such cases. All the rights an applicant had under the act were specified therein, and we have no right to interpolate any other provision. It is claimed on the other hand that if Ish had no rights which he could transmit, Owen had none that were not subjected to forfeiture under the act approved October 18, 1878. The act of 1878 does not, however, attempt to interfere with applicants who had complied with the law of 1870. Section 1 of that act provides that "all applications for the purchase of swamp lands made previous to the passage of this act (act of 1878) which have not been regularly made in accordance with law, or which were regularly made and the applicants have not fully complied with all the terms and requirements of the law under which they were made, including the payment of the 20 per centum of the purchase price are hereby declared void and of no force or effect whatever." A strict construction of this language might have the effect to forfeit all applications where the 20 per centum had not been paid, although the applicant had fully complied with the law as far as the circumstances would admit of a compliance.

We have had occasion to consider that question frequently, and have concluded that it ought not to receive that construction. The legislature may have had the power to suspend every application of that character and declare it a nullity, but we do not think it so intended, that it only intended to declare void those applications where the non-payment of the 20 per centum had been a violation of the conditions contained in the act of October 26, 1870. In many cases the applicant to purchase under the latter act was not in default when it was repealed, although he had not paid the 20 per centum purchase price, as the circumstances had not arisen or the time elapsed requiring its payment.

The law does not lean in favor of forfeitures. We have therefore been inclined to hold that there would be no forfeiture in such case unless the condition of the payment of the 20 per centum had been broken. But while the rights of the applicant under the act of October 20, 1870, are preserved under the act of October 18, 1878, it does not follow that the former act is in force. The applicant's rights are dependent upon the saving clause in the act of 1878. It preserves his contract with the state. When therefore he comes before the board and shows that he has complied with the terms of the purchase, we have no alternative but to execute a deed to the land applied for. The applications under consideration for a certificate of purchase of the lands are made under the former statute, which provides that after 20 per centum of the purchase money shall be paid by the applicant it shall be the duty of the commissioner, this board, to issue to him a receipt therefor, and which was followed by a provision that in effect gave the purchaser ten years in which to reclaim the land and pay the balance of the purchase money. After due consideration, we are of the opinion that we cannot issue any receipt, or certificate, as it is generally termed, having any such effect. To have two modes of proceeding for acquiring title to swamp land—one for those who filed under the act of 1870 and another for those who filed under that of 1878—would be absurd and contrary to the manifest intention of the legislature. The applicant must claim his rights under the latter act. While his rights under the act in force when he filed his application are preserved, yet the provisions of that act in regard to filing maps in the clerk's office of the various counties and giving notice have been swept away. In case, however, of conflicting applications made under the former law, we think it the duty of the board to determine who has the right to purchase the land. This is incumbent upon the board, else parties would be embarrassed in regard to reclaiming the land. Neither would know whether he would be safe or not in expending a large amount of labor for that purpose. Unless it were ascertained that his application was regular and that he had the better right to purchase, he would as well remain passive. In view of this we have looked into the application of Owen in order to ascertain whether or not he is a regular applicant in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1870. By an inspection of that application we find that the land was described as "a swamp or lake on lands not yet surveyed, with all its bays, branches and extensions, situated in the county of Grant, in the state of Oregon, lying between a hill or mountain known as Beatty's butte and Stein's mountain and the road crossing lake Warner at Crook's bridge and leading to Camp Alvord, and on or about the parallel of 42 degrees 25 minutes north latitude and the 119th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, and containing the quantity of forty thousand acres more or less, as survey shall determine."

It is claimed on the part of one of the counsel for the Ish heirs, that this is a description of land south of the road therein referred to, and that said road must have intersected the Oregon and California Military road, as that is the only one which crosses lake Warner at Crook's bridge, and that the said land, by said description is located in a different township than that specified in Owen's supplemental application—while the counsel for Owen claims that there is another road, away north of the O. & C. Military road, made long ago by the said William Ish, and that the road mentioned in said description refers to that one, which, in part, is on the same route of the Southern Oregon Wagon road.

Each of said counsel seem to concede that said land is necessarily south of some road, but the description does not locate it south or north of any road. When stripped of the qualifying words, it simply describes the location of a swamp or lake, states where it is, that it is on lands not surveyed in Grant county, Oregon, between Beatty's butte and Stein's mountain and the road crossing lake Warner at Crook's bridge and leading to Camp Alvord, and on or about the parallel of 42 degrees 25 minutes north latitude and the 119th degree of longitude west of Greenwich. It will be seen from an inspection of the maps of that section of country that the Oregon and California Military road is very near the parallel of 42 degrees 25 minutes north latitude at the point of intersection with the said 119th degree of longitude. That Beatty's butte is a little south of said degree of latitude, and west of said point of intersection with said 119th degree of longitude, that Stein's mountain consists of a large range extending north and south, and is east of Beatty's Butte at one point, at others bears north or south, depending on the part of the range observed from that standpoint. The direction toward the longer portion of the range bearing north, so that the swamp or lake lies between the butte and the mountain, whether it is situated south or north of the road last referred to, though it would be more appropriate to the description of south of that road, provided that it is the road referred to. Had there been nothing inserted in the description in regard to the road there would have been no ambiguity about it. By rejecting that part of the description it is rendered certain. It would then be a statement in substance that the swamp or lake was on unsurveyed land in Grant county, between the two land marks mentioned, and on or about the parallel of 42 degs. 25 min. north latitude, and the said 119th degree of longitude. This would have given the board and the public ample notice as to what land was intended. The land is located with reasonable correctness by the certain points contained in the description, and by the rules of construction the uncertain portions of it should be rejected.

The land including the swamp or lake, as we understand, is the same included in the supplemental filing of Owen, and which contains only a small number of acres, as compared with the original estimate, aggregating only about thirty-two hundred acres.

As to the right of Owen to purchase it when his application was made in connection with the other two parties, Messrs. Jesse Applegate and J. W. Nesmith, we have concluded that the effect of the assignments by the latter gentlemen to him, assuming that their rights were not assignable, operated as an abandonment of them, and leaves Owen free to purchase the land the same as he would have been as if he were the sole applicant. He did not apply to purchase a one third interest in the land, and he ought not now to be restricted to that interest. The assignment by Applegate and Nesmith estops them from claiming anything under the application. It was a joint undertaking, and we think that Owen, under the circumstances, succeeds to all the rights acquired by the three. It is like any joint undertaking of several parties when part of them relinquish it but the remainder perform its conditions, they should certainly receive the benefit in such a case the same as all of them would have received it if they had jointly performed the conditions upon which the benefit was to be granted. It is analogous to a case where three parties are promised a sum of money upon condition that they will perform a particular service and two of them quit before it is done—abandon it. In such a case it would not be contended that the party who performs the service should only be entitled to one third interest in the consideration to be paid.

The objection made to the tender by Owen of the road warrants referred to is that the act of October 21, 1876, under which they were issued is invalid, so far as it provides that they should be receivable in payment of swamp lands, that the legislative assembly had previously authorized the issuance of road warrants under a former act and made them payable out of the swamp land fund, that a large number of such warrants had been issued under said former act and were outstanding, that the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands had been required to be set apart in accordance with the provisions of said prior statute and that the receipt of warrants under the act of October 21, 1876, in payment of swamp land interfered with the rights of the holders of the prior warrants; that it was a wrongful diversion of a fund provided for their redemption and a violation of vested rights.

This objection would doubtless have great force if made before a court in a case in which the class of warrant holders it refers to were parties, but a tribunal of the administrative department would hardly be justified in questioning the validity of a statute, besides the board is in grave doubt whether or not any one would have a right to raise the question except a holder of a warrant issued under the prior statute. The board cannot know whether a holder of any such warrant would object to said provision of the act of October 21, 1876. It might be that such warrant-holders were in favor of said provision. Its exercise probably has a tendency to defer the payment of their warrants, but they may regard that as an advantage, preferring to hold them as an investment. In any view of that question we think it the safe rule to follow the direction of the statute in all cases until the courts decide it to be invalid.

The act of October 21, 1876, declares that the warrants issued in accordance with its provisions shall be receivable in payment of swamp lands, and it would be presumptuous on our part to refuse to receive them for that purpose.

Our decision is that H. C. Owen, the applicant herein is the legal applicant for the purchase of the swamp lands described in the original application of Owen, Applegate and Nesmith filed December 8, 1870, and in the supplemental application of said Owen, filed ——— and we hereby order that a receipt be executed to the said H. C. Owen for the warrants tendered, as hereinbefore mentioned in payment of the 20 per centum purchase therefor, and we further decide that the said H. C. Owen will be entitled to a deed to the said lands whenever he produces proof before the board of their reclamation upon payment of the remaining 80 per centum of the said purchase price, said proof and payment to be made within a reasonable time from the date hereof.

George William Curtis reviews the Lowell-Hawthorne trouble in the January number of *Harper's*. Of course he scores Hawthorne.

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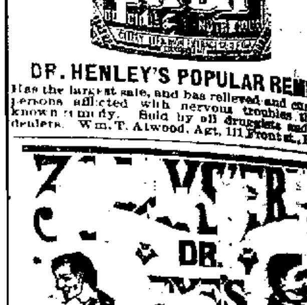

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CURIOUS STORY.

ures of Life in the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania.

Sentenced to Prison and Denied There—A Law Against Brass Bands.

what he considers his rights the of Pennsylvania will suffer with the severest privation if he engaged in this laudable pur a little glory. In both the and anthracite regions of the state strikes are indigenous. a single strike has occurred in them no matter whether the min or lost, in which many of them suffered the pangs of actual hun

been known, at the conclusion to go down into the mines day with their dinner cans slung over merely as a pretense. There in the cans. The little food obtain was given to their chil they went to their toil, the most it is the most dangerous in the labor with empty stomachs, but [illegible] see these men, when hour ar[illegible]ed, creep into dark remain there until time was up unfortunate companions might their destitute condition would of their hardest taskmasters Such instances are doubtless all coal regions. They are com Pennsylvania, the state in which labor is paid extravagantly with states in the South, aspirations are absolutely un

ED BY DEFEAT.

old class of people, these coal experience at a high daunts them only for the soon as the empty cupboard is the bottom of the flour bar they are ready once more to with the employers at whose suffered defeat time out of believe in the adage, "Try, Giants in point of physical majority of them are babies in the world. They are easily led understand their weak points. been, but, except for their are no longer, of them. They dig coal, but tired upon dis the leader who did not work of all proportion to the men

manipulation of such men the war. Their obedience to the most explicit character. The leader may often clash with the the rank and file, but the lat ever grumble. Cases of indi are as plentiful in the coal Pennsylvania as diamonds are at charity ball, but in many re overshadowed by an inci of which was enacted a few outsiders the course of the it may seem quixotic, but in simple earnest, and were sense of honor, a belief that was just, and a feeling that they a cause that must eventu

there was a strike in the coal portion of the Monongahela men employed in every pit but an increase of wages. The was surprised as they were over that the men in the single pit in sympathy with them and also. This pit was owned Neil. In spite of the state Neil's pit would also be closed, concluded to make assurance paying it a visit. They marched of the pit in a body. A new miners in the coal regions, hard several distinctive features. will have no weaklings among wear a look of determination brook interference quietly. standing of the law occasion them that of persons who have study. Their opinions, on only be changed by a strug they enter with a vigor that to those opponents who ven such. On the outskirts of the was an army of women, who movement in a way that strikes forget that he ever doubted, or to keep his doubts to himself. of the procession marches a

AGAINST BRASS BANDS.

the miners were not aware to the law of Pennsylvania, under certain circumstances, of intimidation. Such a law been passed in order to squelch foreigners, who persist in at with six pieces music that was twice that number, but at any the law, and the gentlemen who are supposed to know exactly band is a means of intimida it isn't.

particular procession of miners south of Neil's pit a halt was a committee was appointed, to enter the pit, and re or not the men usually em were at work. The committee made a break. Upon reaching the miners looked down the of rifles. The rifles were Pinkerton's detectives who miners that they would enter peril of their lives. A detec miner what a red rag is to detective with a rifle is gener by him something that must with care until a favorable op scaring him to death offers sight of the rifles the miners defer their visit to the work returned and made a report with a storm of yells. The to camp on the ground in the men in Neil's coal pit return to the surface.

"blacklegs" came out of the received with demonstrations variety. They clung to were accompanied to their the armed guards. They were by the strikers. Whenever occurred they were "reasoned a "blackleg" is "reasoned several strikers, he generally locality, even if he be com a hospital. The strikers' institution, and whenever marched from their homes from the pit to their homes, always accompanied by a body of their women folks, and invari by a brass band. It was a common talk that their nerves strung through the efforts of than by the united shouts of their wives, and it finally that the "blacklegs" would the brass band was sup

FOR CONSPIRACY.

of accomplishing its ruin, the strikers were arrested on conspiracy. They were tried in quarter sessions of Washington of them proved by wit the jury evidently did not be they were at various distances conflict at the periods men prosecution. They were con June, were sentenced to the Claremont, which is within a Pittsburg. The men were poor. to get employment in the their homes when the strike each of their names Then they were ordered to go to prison they walked the twenty-five miles that lay between it and their homes. They had friends, however, and these friends obtained the release of twenty-one of them on a writ of special allocatur in July. Three were unable to obtain bail and remained at the workhouse.

The case was again decided against them, and they were again ordered to report to the workhouse. This order was issued in October. In the meantime, the men had obtained work, some of them in Ohio but the work was unsteady, as they were uncertain of their liberty, except from day to day. Their case was carried before the pardon board. A petition for their pardon was signed by 50,000 persons. The board failed to take any action upon it, and when the second order for their commitment to the workhouse was issued the men were scattered throughout Pennsylvania and Ohio. One man lived at Pomeroy, over 100 miles from Claremont. He and his comrades heard of the order remanding them to the workhouse, however, and by various routes they reached Claremont on the same day, and presented themselves to Henry Warner, the superintendent.

A [illegible] DILEMMA.

He refused to receive them on the ground that he might be held liable for damages, as he had not received their commitments. The miners were in a quandary. They were not anxious to enter the workhouse except that they were ordered to do so by the law. They had no money, and for a day or so they hung about Claremont not knowing what else to do. Finally they decided to appear before the judge who committed them. They did so and stated their case. They had obeyed his order and were not allowed to enter the workhouse. Were they free or not? They were anxious to work, but knew not whether they had a right to do so or not. Would the judge tell them? He explained that it was the fault of the district attorney that their commitments had not reached the workhouse at the time of their appearance at the institution. He ordered them to report there once more on Monday, December 13th, at noon.

At noon, to the minute, on the day in question twenty-one miners applied for admission at the Claremont workhouse. Two hours previously they had met at the office of the *National Labor Tribune*, Pittsburg. Most of them had walked long distances. One of them had risen from a sick bed in order to show his respect for the law. He had been stricken down with typhoid fever, and looked like a ghost. Their commitments had arrived, and they were admitted to the workhouse. There they will remain until their sentences shall expire or they are pardoned. That they will be pardoned is likely, but whether by the present or incoming board is doubtful.

But their story is a curious one. It is known probably to every miner in Pennsylvania, though it has never been told, as it is, in the public prints. Upon their release they will doubtless be received with open arms by a large army of organized labor. They count upon such a reception. The thought of it will enable them to bear worse hardships than they will be compelled to endure at the Claremont workhouse.

THE POTATO.

Whence This Toothsome Vegetable was Actually Derived.

Before the conference held in London the other day, in connection with the potato tercentenary, Mr. W. S. Mitchell read a paper stating that the potato had been introduced into England by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. He believed that Drake had originally obtained the tuber from South America, either by purchase or plunder, and had conveyed it to England at the conclusion of the voyage in which he relieved Raleigh's Virginian colony.

Mr Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S., read a paper upon "Potato Cultivation by the Incas and other Andean Nations." He said that the original home of the potato was in the Cordilleras of the Andes in South America. There it had been cultivated from time immemorial over an extent of [illegible] miles. When the Spaniards first arrived the potato was a [illegible] in the kingdom of the Caciques in the province of [illegible] throughout the empire of the Incas of Peru, and in Chili. This fact of its immemorial cultivation rendered it difficult to ascertain with certainty the localities where the potato was indigenous. It was most probable, on the whole, that the potato originally grew wild in suitable localities throughout the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili. The potato was unknown farther north than the highlands of Bogota in Columbia, and it was there that one of the three American civilizations had its root, namely, that called by the Spanish [illegible] the Muysca nation. Its people spoke a language called Chibcha, which is now extinct. But vocabularies have been preserved, and they revealed the fact that the ancient people of Bogota cultivated the potato extensively, and had produced several varieties.

The Modern Jew.

A short essay on "The Modern Jew," by Miss Anna L. Dawes, which has been out of print for some months, appears in a new edition. It is a friendly word for an interesting and persecuted race. There are about 7,000,000 Jews in the world, the same number there were in Palestine in the time of Christ. Of this number [illegible] are in America. The Jew is healthy, long-lived, and can thrive in any climate. The birth rate among Jews is much larger, and the death rate much smaller than among Christians. In New York, where they form 10 per cent. of the population, they contribute less than 1 per cent. to the criminal classes. They are law-abiding, seldom in prison, never intemperate, and phenomenally chaste. They are hospitable, charitable, and, above all things, "enamored of education." They have, too, an aptitude for letters, are brilliant and versatile. The lowest of the race is the Polish Jew, with the habits of a Russian peasant, yet even he, when he comes to this country, manages to live in a decent and orderly manner, and is seldom a drunkard or a pauper. In New York the Jews support [illegible] congregations, and their charities are on a large scale. In this country the majority of the Jews are from Germany, with a sprinkling of the Polish element and a large infusion of the Portuguese branch, the aristocracy of the race. To the questions, What will become of them? Will they be absorbed by other nations, or colonized in Palestine? Miss Dawes answers that assimilation is improbable. The Jew prefers to remain apart from the nation in which he lives; and the race hatred against him is always intense in Russia and Germany, and may break out at any time in England. The colonization scheme has many adherents, chiefly outside of the Jewish communion. Forty societies were formed in different parts of Europe, and $10,000,000 were raised for the purpose of repeopling Palestine with Jews. Lawrence Oliphant was at the head of this movement, and George Eliot helped it forward. There are tremendous obstacles in the way of this rehabilitation of a nation but Miss Dawes foresees that they may be overcome by a great patriotism and a great necessity. Meantime the problem remains unsolved. The [illegible] hope that Palestine will prove [illegible], while the [illegible] the womb of history a nation enter again into [illegible] and be born when it is old?

An Ingenious Scheme.

Albany Journal.

At present the revenues of the country are in an anomalous condition. The federal government receives a larger income than it can spend; yet counties, cities, towns and villages are heavily in debt and heavily taxed. For this reason it would seem judicious to reduce the receipts of the federal government from whisky and to increase the receipts of cities, towns, etc., by increasing the amount of local license fees on the liquor business.

Let in the Daylight.

Chicago Herald.

It is reasonably certain, however, that the agitation, in the senate and out of it, in favor of open sessions will be continued until the dark lantern device shall have been relegated to the shades whence it came. This is the people's government, and daylight must be had on all its operations.

Keep your blood pure you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Blaine Discusses the Puritans and Pilgrims and Their Descendants.

The Difference Between the Various Protestant Denominations—Extemporaneous Preaching—Sermon of Influence.

On Forefathers' Day James G. Blaine addressed the Boston Congregational club. The following extracts from his remarks are interesting in themselves, and they furnish also a fresh illustration of the remarkable versatility of the speaker:

In a notable paper from Lord Bacon he defines the rank in which men connected with states should be held in history, and, in his favorite Latin he gave the founders of the states. One of the most eminent New England ministers not many years ago in quoting that paper from Lord Bacon gave, I think, with great justice to the Puritans and Pilgrims of New England the classic title of *[illegible]* the actual founders of the republic, and I have often thought since I have made personal acquaintance of the Puritans and Pilgrims or their descendants, not sharing their blood myself, that if the civil [illegible] be separated from their religious, the Puritans and the [illegible] have made a far deeper impression upon civil and patriotic America than even [illegible] America. They have [illegible] and sects. They had their share of differences. They were troubled with disagreeable heresies. They quarreled with neighbors, and had exactly that kind of trouble that belongs to the aggressive theologian; but when their descendants put into the cause of liberty the real teaching of their religion they then had for forces the Baptists, of Rhode Island, Dutch Reformers, of New York, Presbyterians, of New Jersey, Quakers, of Pennsylvania, Catholics, of Maryland, Royal Episcopalians, of Virginia, Huguenots, of Georgia, of Carolina, and Methodists, of Georgia—[applause]—and they could not have made that union upon a single tenet of creeds—with the exception of their belief in God—so that when Dr. Bushnell spoke of the Puritans as the *conditores rei publicae* he spoke the verdict of history, for, according to Jefferson, coming from a region that did not have an over degree of admiration for New England men, but for the Adamses, and he specially named Adams—they could not have conducted the revolutionary war and could not have made the declaration of independence. [Loud applause.]

Now, as I have said, I do not share the blood of the Puritans, except as an Irish bull would have it, in a certain birthright I have from my children—[laughter]—for they are of good Puritan descent in the ninth generation. [Laughter.] As I am in the club, and in the club you may always be personal, I claim descent from a class of aggressive Christians who have not lived in a region as facile and eloquent in speech, and who have not always had exactly their share of the oratory of anniversary days. I have done a good deal of talking in Pennsylvania for the Puritans of New England in the thirty-five years I have been a citizen of New England—being myself a New Englander by adoption, and I am going to do a little talking on behalf of the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania.

Our distinguished friend, the president of Brown university, arrested my attention by his suggestive remarks on Christian unity, and I would like to ask the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania and the Congregationalists of New England, why in particular these two denominations of Christians should stand apart now. Have we any trouble between the Baptist cranks, to which the president of the theological seminary at Newton alluded, and the Presbyterians? There is not, certainly, a difficulty between the two great bodies. They stand shoulder to shoulder [illegible] America, but when they handle the [illegible] in the old world. Is there a difference between them?

It happened to me twenty years ago to be in Scotland, and in the general assembly of Presbyterians, who at that time were divided as old school and new school, the union between which had been effected, and in the general assembly a Scotchman, who was very keenly inquiring into differences of creed, asked some American delegates to tell the difference between the old and new schools, and a delegate from New York went into a theological explanation involving hours of time, and when he was through a new school member arose suddenly and said: "I think I can explain that a little more promptly and quickly than my brother has done. It is just this: The old school Presbyterians believe that 'In Adam's fall we sinned all,' and the new school Presbyterians believe that 'In Adam's fall we all sinned.'" [Great laughter.] And that is where the difference lies. The new school is not so fond of doctrines as to get it into [illegible]. Now, I think if the old school and new school could come together Presbyterians and Congregationalists could [illegible] together. It seems so to me, while the president of Brown university and the president of the theological seminary at Newton might see some difficulty in joining the Congregationalists. I want to know exactly where I stand and what particular creed of theology is contemplated and which to be just before the church I was connected with for a third of a century, and what they [illegible] when they went back and took Presbyterian pulpits again, and therefore I wished, if I could, by the slightest possible impulse, to start that ball in motion. I agree gladly with the president of Brown university that you cannot make a perfect union, and it is not desirable. You can not [illegible] men down to an exact length and height and breadth. But when religious denominations are settling and unsettling and resettling, and their preachers are talking the same theology and the same kind of doctrine every day from the pulpit, I confess it looks to me, if I may perceive, this being a club and not a church, like child's play. [Applause.]

In further discussion of this topic Mr. Blaine said:

I went to the church all through my boyhood, and of necessity, when I came to New England I went into the Congregational church. I would rather have kept in the Presbyterian church, I am frank to say; therefore I address myself to both. Now, I do not think the members of the congregational club, the president of Brown university, or the distinguished friend whom I admire for many reasons, the president of the theological seminary—I hardly think any of these gentlemen of the ministry or any of us in the pews with varying degrees of [illegible] believe that the preaching of the word to-day is as effective as it ought to be. Now, I have my theory about that, and if there is anything any one has a right to it is to have a theory or take a patent. [Laughter.] Now, my theory is that, literally speaking, the gospel is not preached. The command was, "Go and preach the gospel." Well, I will undertake to say that when you put a [illegible] like a pile of manuscript between you and your audience you are not preaching the gospel; you are reading it. [Applause.] What would you think of a lawyer at the bar with a man's life depending on what he could say to the twelve sworn jurymen who were to decide the fate of that prisoner if he should haul out a pile of manuscripts and begin to read them? What would you think of a man in a legislative assembly who wanted to convince his fellow members of the policy or impolicy of any measure if he began to read at them? Every one knows it would empty the hall immediately. Now I want to guard myself. Heaven forbid I should want extemporaneous sermons. There is a vast difference in speaking extempore and the absence of notes, nor do I mean that a man should commit a sermon, but no man ever got hold of an audience in this world that was trying to remember the phrase in which to address them, and no one should address an audience who does not know when he begins what he is going to say and where he will end, and I ask any one of you if it does not take about four times as much reflection and labor to prepare a speech or sermon that is to be delivered without notes as it does to write one that is so easily read?

In concluding Mr. Blaine said:

I want extempore speeches in the pulpit that a minister of eloquence has been six weeks preparing, and if you should go to all the great places in which they had been gathered up in a Pentecostal season, you will never see the interposition of manuscript. I would have such influence as Whitefield had in the open field. I would have such influence as Robert Cushman made in the first sermon delivered on New England soil. I would have such influence as Paul exerted before the men of Athens. I would have the fountain of that highest of all spiritual influence when our Divine Master spoke to them on the mount.

SALMON AND SALMON FISHING.

ASTORIA, Dec. 27.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Permit me to reply to "Pound Net," to his communication in THE OREGONIAN of December 23. I am well aware that there are five distinct species of salmon, and when I mention [illegible] I mean what is understood by canners and fishermen as the chinook or spring salmon ([illegible]).

These salmon are found in the sea and near the mouth of fresh water streams. This is their "feeding grounds," and they are also found in the mouths and up the tributaries of rivers. These are their "breeding grounds."

Salmon eggs are deposited in the breeding grounds from August until early winter, and the young are hatched out from sixty-five to ninety days from that time, according to the temperature of the water.

The young fish remain in fresh water until the next season (one year old), when they make the first migration to the sea. Up to this time they are called "salmon fry." Now, that they are ready for a trip to sea, they are called "smolt," and will average six to eight inches in length, and the very largest of them will weigh one or one and one-half pounds. They are taken with the hook in the fall and early winter in the neighborhood of Astoria by fishermen and sportsmen, and are by them called "sea trout."

The male "smolt" are often found to contain milt, the organs of reproduction sometimes being quite well developed.

In the female "smolt" rudimentary ova are found. Seldom is the spawn found to be mature.

After going to sea (the feeding ground) it returns again into the river (or at least many of them do) the next season. It is then about eighteen months old, will weigh from three to eight or ten pounds, and is then called a "grilse."

"Grilse" seldom come with the beginning of the spring run of salmon in April and May, but in June they are beginning to run, and in July and the fall they are quite plenty.

Their organs of reproduction are quite well developed in a large proportion of them, and the milt of the male "grilse" has been known to vitalize the spawn from the female "grilse" under the care of a fish culturist. During the late fall or early winter the "grilse" return the second time to the sea, and does not again seek fresh water until the third season, when it enters as a full-grown salmon.

The full-grown salmon begins to come into the Columbia river in March, but not in any considerable numbers until in May or June, and in greater throngs in July.

In the salmon taken before the latter part of June the spawn and milt are not found to be mature, or near maturity, so there arises the question, what does salmon come into fresh water this early in the season for, two or three months before the spawn is developed?

There is a [illegible] of the conditions in which we find full-grown and half-grown salmon while in the river. In the spring, as a rule, neither has matured spawn or milt. [illegible] as a rule, are ready for reproduction, so it may be said that there is a similarity in the habits of both, some full-grown salmon coming into fresh water to [illegible] grown salmon coming to spawn, which is a [illegible] they must [illegible] do not understand.

In making the above statement I only [illegible] authorities have been consulted [illegible] "Game Fish of Northern States of America," by Roosevelt; "American Fish Culture," by Norris; U. S. Fish commissioner's reports, [illegible] March, 1881.

It is to [illegible], and will substantiate my statement in regard to [illegible] in this river, and of the wanton destruction by traps, wheels and seines in the mouths of [illegible] and fish, as that is the time the [illegible] destructive [illegible] catching [illegible] the half grown salmon.

[illegible] "Pound Net" [illegible] I will prove to him that the "pot" of a trap is in [illegible] the depth of water that I [illegible] to [illegible] I am certain that no one who has read his [illegible] can believe them to be reliable.

As to traps not banking up sand, "I can and will bring evidence to prove that they do, and that from competent and reliable sources, notably Capt. C. F. Powell, United States engineers, who says: 'Columbia river fish traps undoubtedly cause a shoaling of the water near and behind them. They also contract the waterway and divert the current on account of the obstacle to the flow which they form in themselves, and also from the fill which they make by the shoaling.'"

"Pound Net" says that I can walk at low water over almost all the shoals where those traps are, without wetting my head. He certainly must have been reading "Gulliver's Travels," and in his fertile imagination the present race of people must exceed in stature those described by Swift.

Can I name any vocation without its hazards? Yes; a fish trapper, for he can sleep all night ashore in safety, and when daylight approaches, should it not blow a gale, and the stage of tide favorable, he can go and pick up his "pot" and trap the harvest without any danger to his precious body.

It is mentioned by "Pound Net" that for every one that is a victim to traps, he can count two by gill nets. While I acknowledge and regret that one instance has occurred of [illegible] to be murder, but it still remains [illegible] a mystery, yet he has grossly exaggerated the [illegible] to the number.

"Pound Net" says that he can count on one-half the fingers of his hand, all the lives that have been lost on fish traps. It is a well known fact in Astoria that of bodies of drowned fishermen found in the traps have been buried by trap men, on the beach, and there is an eye witness here, who has seen a trap man turn adrift a body that was in the trap, remarking at the same time "that such fish did not pay," and in the season of 18[illegible], a well known fish trapper gave a gill net fisherman [illegible] a boat load of salmon to take the bodies of two men that were found drowned in his trap to Astoria, and say he had found them on the beach. For what reason was that done? It certainly could not be ascribed to his generosity.

[illegible] nights, when they are most needed, that is in stormy weather, are generally out and no trap man will be there for that would endanger his life.

As to gill nets catching 9 and 10 pound fish, they do occasionally catch one of that size, but that is an extreme rarity, and in the course of a season, a cannery will not get more than fifty of such fish, from the whole fleet of their gill net boats.

As to loss of life on the bar, "More or less accidents occur in all fishing industries, and they are in many instances above human control. It is due to the traps that now occupy Baker's bay, the finest fishing ground of the gill-net, and they are now compelled to seek other grounds.

Why are the canners so eager to secure trap fish? The canners that are so anxious to get trap fish are those who are directly interested in or own them. I have worked for a packer who has never taken a trap fish, and would not take one, and in conversation with many of them, they have told me that it would have been better had there never been a trap or wheel on this river.

As to fish wheels, "Pound Net" says when the river is at its normal height the wheels are on dry land. This statement is incorrect, as the owners of them have taken good care in late years that they should not lie idle, should there be no freshet, and he is not aware that they are likewise built on scows, so that they can be shifted to any part of the river.

In conclusion I beg to say that the argument of "Pound Net" in favor of fish traps, might be believed by those who are ignorant of the destructive methods employed by these engines, but is not in any way accepted by residents on this river; and he is evidently ashamed to disclose his name when he goes under the *nom de plume* of "Pound Net." ALEX. SUTTON.

THE VESTAL VIRGINS.

Relics on Which the Safety of the Empire was Supposed to Depend.

Customs of the Ancient Roman Priestesses—Requirements for Admission—The Sacred Temples—Penalties.

Boston Globe, Dec. 18.

The lecture last evening in the Lowell institute course proved one of the most interesting yet delivered by Prof. Lanciani. Its subject was, "The Discovery of the House of the Vestals," and the same subject will be continued at the next lecture on Tuesday evening. The discovery, said the lecturer, was made in September, 1883, and the excavations have been carried on until the ruins are almost entirely unearthed. The house, or court-yard, as it was most properly called, was situated at the foot of the Palatine hill and immediately joined the wing of the Palace of the Cæsars. The discovery furnished a most fascinating subject for investigation, but the splendid results achieved were unexpected. In all the experience which Prof. Lanciani has had in these matters [illegible] a more delightful and fascinating subject for examination [illegible]. The dwelling, which was the [illegible] and [illegible] shelter of the vestals, and to which were kept [illegible] for the [illegible] rarely [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible] with the [illegible] white garments, emblematic of their purity of character. Imagine the punishments there undergone for trivial or more serious offenses, and the holy rites performed through many centuries. The origin of the order is simple. In prehistoric times each village kept a fire burning night and day for the benefit of the villagers who there obtained coals by which to kindle their own hearth fires. These fires were tended by maidens, who were less likely to be called away, and were chosen on this account. Finally, this constant tending of fires grew to be a sacred custom and worked its way into Rome. The requirements for admission as a vestal were very strict. The girl must be between the ages of 6 and 10 years. Her character must be above reproach, and she must be physically perfect, the slightest fault in this respect making admission impossible. The parents must be alive and free and of irreproachable character. When elected, and these candidates were selected from the noblest families of Rome, the inauguration or rites of admission, were performed. First the hair was cut, then the raiment was changed to the simple white garb of the priestesses and the young girl was shown her duties. At the age of 35 years she was free to return to the world and her family, but this privilege was rarely, if ever, taken advantage of, as the position of a vestal was certainly an enviable one in many ways. The life was divided into ten-year periods. During the first the virgin was under instruction; during the second she practiced what had been taught her, and then for ten years became an instructor herself. The advantages of the order were many and varied. Wealth was one characteristic. The Emperor Tiberius gave in the year 24 A. D. a sum corresponding to nearly $80,000 of our money to a vestal named Cornelia, and a large income was realized in other ways. The vestals were exempt from the authority of the law. Being liable to be summoned as witnesses in a court of law was their only annoyance. Seats were set apart for them at the theater and at the circus, although these were, with some few exceptions, rarely used. The noble women of Rome usually traveled in sedan chairs, but the vestals were accorded two kinds of carriages, and every one, even a consul, was obliged to make room for their passage. [illegible] the finest food which [illegible] every Roman's [illegible]. At solemn religious meetings or at state ceremonies the vestals had important duties, and important documents were intrusted to their keeping. Several [illegible] before his death, Augustus left his will and many important documents of state in charge of the [illegible] of Vesta. In a diplomatic line, the virgins were often called upon to act as ambassadresses, making treaties of peace and performing important duties.

An offense against vestals was punished immediately by death. Their wishes had but to be expressed and they were granted. A privilege which was doubtless highly esteemed was that of being buried within the city walls; yet among the [illegible] tombs [illegible] but once a vestal was found. This is, perhaps, explained by the fact that the name was not allowed to go on the tombstone of a vestal virgin. The least offense against chastity by a vestal was punished with death by starvation, and several graphic accounts of this frightful punishment and the way it was inflicted, have been handed down to us. If such an offense was committed, the offender was immediately tried and deprived of the snow-white raiment of the order. If convicted, the vestal was carried through the streets in a long procession, just beyond the city gates, where a tomb had been prepared. The tomb was reached by a ladder, and the descent of one of these fallen vestals into this dark, damp hole must have been a most horrible sight. The tomb was supplied with a bed, a small lamp and a few provisions, this last being a cruelty, prolonging the life of the miserable occupant. When the procession had arrived at the tomb, surrounded by a weeping but silent throng, the high priest opened the hearse and led the maiden to the ladder, raising his hands in prayer, and turning his head from the heartrending sight. The ladder was withdrawn after the descent, and the hole was [illegible] sealed and many tons' weight of earth piled upon it until every trace of the grave was obliterated. Every precaution was taken to keep the vestals entirely excluded and free from temptation. Spies were present among the servants, and one case is reported where a boy informed against a virgin, the charge being that the maiden in question paid too much attention to her personal attire. No physician was ever allowed to enter the sacred walls; but if a priestess was ill, she was immediately removed to the home of her parents or put in charge of a matron, in each case being carefully watched and guarded.

It was supposed that the safety of the empire depended on the relics which were carefully preserved in the temple of Vesta. Among these relics were the meteoric stone, which an embassy had been sent to obtain on the advice of a high priest who had been consulted on the fate of the second Punic war in the year 5[illegible], Roman calendar; the ashes of Orestes, and the palladium. At the time of the great fire, 126 A. D., the vestals were obliged to flee, but carried with them the sacred relics, which were deposited in the palace of the Cæsars. A foreign prince, impelled by curiosity, made many attacks upon the temple, endeavoring to extinguish the eternal fire and possess himself of the relics. After several attempts he finally succeeded in getting the palladium, which he removed to his own temple, where it was bound with chains of gold. Many fine paintings now exist of the vestals and their rites. In most of these the background is completely filled with vestals. The fact that the order contained but six priestesses has been completely lost sight of by medieval and modern painters. An old Roman coin, which has been discovered, gives a picture of the six vestals performing a sacrifice before the image of the goddess Vesta.

Stereopticon views were exhibited, showing the ruins of the ancient temple, its restoration, as far as possible, from the fragments and pieces found, busts and statues of the vestals and a plan of the house and temple, which showed six sleeping rooms and also six apartments adjoining the large central reception room. The hair dress was clearly shown in the statues, being composed of six bands of white wool, tightly drawn about the head and interwoven at the back, somewhat resembling the arrangements worn in different parts of the world by nuns of the present day, while the temple or convent itself closely resembles the ancient cloisters of the monks. The vestals were supposed to be chosen from the most beautiful maidens in Rome. Evidently this was a mistake, or else the busts and statuary were not flattering. Prof. Lanciani's explanation is that the retired life, without the pleasures of the home and household, had an effect of hardening the features. Many of the statues were destroyed, and fragments are found in neighboring limekilns. Some of the best now in existence were found piled up, evidently ready to be measured and delivered to the mercenary owner of the neighboring limekiln.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

O [illegible] for a few weeks. PEOPLE'S FAE [illegible] CO. [illegible] 2846

W [illegible] Union Ridge, [illegible] Washington [illegible] A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning [illegible] 20tf

NOTICE OF SALE IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the County Court of the County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, duly made and entered on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1886, I will on [illegible], the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction upon the premises on the west side of First st., bet. Columbia and Clay, of the City of Portland, Oregon, all of the following described property, to wit: Lot number two [illegible] block one hundred and twenty eight (128) of the City of Portland, in Multnomah County, State of Oregon. Terms of sale, cash in hand; 10 percent to be paid when purchase is made and the balance upon the confirmation of said sale by the County Court.
JOHN BONE,
Executor Estate Pierre Ma[illegible], deceased.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING VALID SUBSISTing claims against the Oregon & California Railroad Company or against the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, on account of the construction or operation of the Oregon & California Railroad Company's lines, which the undersigned is authorized to pay by order of December [illegible] entered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon will please present their claims without delay.
[illegible] R. KOEHLER, Receiver O. & C. R. R.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of Tolman, Torrey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES C. TOLMAN,
JOHN C. TOLMAN,
E. P. TORREY,
JOHN O'LOUGHLIN,
ED. F. LEWIS,
D. C. McKERCHER.
Portland, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 1, Multnomah county, Oregon:—The school tax for 1886 of the above district is now due and payable and can be paid at the office of the clerk; the same will be deemed delinquent unless paid within sixty days from the date hereof. The clerk will be in his office and prepared to receive taxes each day from [illegible] A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. (Friday evenings excepted.)
T. T. STRUBLE, School Clerk.
Office: Room 13, Portland Savings Bank Building.
Nov. [illegible], 1886. 9ntf

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Or. 30tf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE, SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant. 65 Front st.

[illegible]TION & SEARS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND [illegible] 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

G. W. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers. 126 Front st.

C[illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants [illegible] street, Portland

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants. Nos. 2 and 4 [illegible] 2m

[illegible] & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND [illegible] Merchants, Agents for San Juan [illegible] 81 Front street, cor. Ash st.

[illegible] W. H. WEST, [illegible] and dairy produce [illegible] between Washington and Stark.

S[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Front st., [illegible] 12a

[illegible] & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale [illegible] and commission merchants [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZLER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Furs, Pelts, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, N. W. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

A[illegible] LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMmission [illegible] N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants 24 and 26 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, [illegible] and [illegible] Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

[illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

BRESSEY, BRADLEY & CO., 74 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Crossings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

THOMPSON & [illegible], MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

N[illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] corner Fifth, Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

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[illegible] & [illegible] dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest; frescoing and artistic work; 127 and 129 Third st. 29a

FEEDS AND TREES.

E. W. ALLEN, SUCCESSOR TO [illegible] H. N[illegible]SON, wholesale and retail dealer, 175 Front st.

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SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1850, Portland, Or.

The American District Telegraph Co.

NO. 8 Stark Street.
Furnishes Messengers, Carriages, Coupes, Express Wagons, etc., at all hours.
Order by District Box or Telephone.
[illegible] escorted to and from theaters or [illegible] at trains or steamers. [illegible] messengers in uniform.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. [illegible]

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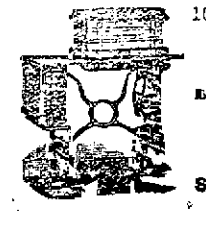
Sewing Machine Store,
167 Third Street,
PORTLAND, OR.



Agency for the
DOMESTIC,
HOUSEHOLD,
AMERICAN,
WHITE,
......AND OTHER......
Sewing Machines.

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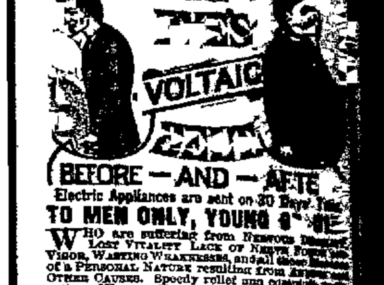
DR. HENLEY'S POPULAR REME
Has the largest sale, and has relieved and persons afflicted with nervous troubles known remedy. Sold by all druggists dealers. Wm. T Atwood, Agt, 111 Front st.,



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Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days'
TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG O
WHO are suffering from Nervous Lost Vitality Lack of Nerve Force Vigor, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those of a Personal Nature resulting from Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health, Vigor and Manhood Guara The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free.
VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL,

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SARSAPARILLA
Cures Pimples, Boils, Scrofula, Rheum, Neuralgia, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, stores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action and makes the Complexion bright and clea
Sold by all Druggists.
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DEAFNESS Its causes and a new and successful CURE at your home by one who was twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st st. New York City.

M MORPHINE AND WHI Habit Cured by DR. KEELEY Double Chloride of Gold Cure is [illegible] free. Call or write, DR. C. STRONG, Agent for Pacific Coast, [illegible] Third Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

Vancouver Transportation Co.
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 2 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 12 P. M.

ASTORIA TO GRAY'S HARBO
STEAMER "GEN. MILES"
Will Leave Astoria for Gray's Harbor 1st and 15th each month.
Fare including meals
Freight per ton $10 to $
Special rates on ten or more tons.
140tf Apply to J H D GRAY Agt., Astoria, Or.

Portland and LaCamas Route.
On and after Monday, Oct. 18, the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of Alder st., for LaCamas, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Leave LaCamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.
W S BUCHANAN, Master.

North Yamhill and Tillamook Route.
COMMENCING JANUARY 3, WILL run their Buckboard once a week, snow permitting and, having plenty of first-class saddle horses are always prepared to take passengers through in the best manner possible. Address
TILLAMOOK STAGE COMP'Y
North Yamhill, Or.

[illegible]
Str. "Santa Maria"
Will Leave alternately from Yaquina with "Yaquina City" for San Francisco.
Sailings about Every 5 Days.

For Astoria—Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVES ALDER STREET TUESDAY & THUR day at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A.M. Returning leaves Astoria, Monday Wednesday and Friday at A. M.
Close connections at Kalama to the Sound and Astoria with the Gen. Miles for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Gray's Harbor.
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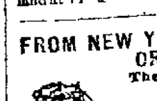
U B SCOTT Pres't.

CHANGE OF TIME
COMMENCING MONDAY NOV 15, STEAM one trip a day to Oregon City [illegible] Oregon City at 8 A.M. [illegible]
A B GRAHAM, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND OR. DIRECT.
The Favorite A1 Clipper Ship

MEROM,
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Is now on berth for Portland Or., and having engaged a larger portion of her cargo now have quick dispatch. SUTTON & CO., 58 South St.
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents, 16 North Front St. Portland, Or

Willamette Steamboat Co's Str
MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE (Capt. W. E. Purser E. Sullivan) leave Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. (wharf foot of Alder st. south side) for Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, La Washougal, Van's Landing, Cape Horn.

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THE THAMES & MERSEY MARI INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital
Reserve fund, (in addition)
Deposit in Oregon
Agency in Portland at No. 6 First Street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

THE OREGON [illegible] **OF PORTLAND.**
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FIRE AND MARINE.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital
AGENCY OREGON No. 9 Stark St.
JAMES

IOUS STORY.

Life in the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania.

Sentenced to Prison and Denied Them—A Law Against Brass Band.

considers his rights the Pennsylvania will suffer with severest privation if he in this laudable pur glory. In both the anthracite regions of the strikes are indigenous single strike has occurred in no matter whether the min in which many of them the pangs of actual hun

known, at the conclusion own into the mines day dinner cans slung over merely as a pretense There the cans. "The little food was given to their chil went to their toil the most the most dangerous in the with empty stomachs but see these men who arrived, creep into dark where until time was up companions might destitute condition would their hardest taskmasters instances are doubtless regions. They are com the state in which labor is paid extravagantly with states in the South are absolutely un

BY DEFEAT

class of people, these coal experience at a high them only for the as the empty cupboard is the bottom of the flour bar are ready once more to with the employers at whose suffered defeat time out of in the adage, Try in point of physical of them are babies in world. They are easily led understand their weak points but, except for their no longer, of them They cool, but fired upon dis leader who did not work proportion to the men

of such men the Their obedience to explicit character The may often clash with the rank and file, but the lat grumble. Cases of indi are as plentiful in the coal as diamonds are at ball, but in many re overshadowed by an inci which was enacted a few outsiders the course of the may seem quixotic but simple earnest, and were of honor a belief that just, and a feeling that they a cause that must eventu

there was a strike in the coal portion of the Monongahela employed in every pit but increase of wages The surprised as they were over the men in the single pit in sympathy with them and also. This pit was owned Neil. In spite of the state pit would also be closed decided to make assurance pay a visit. They marched the pit in a body A pro in the coal region hard several distinctive features have no weaklings among a look of determination brook interference quietly of the law occasion that of persons who have daily. Their opinions on be changed by a strug they enter with a vigor that those opponents who ven On the outskirts of the an army of women who in a way that makes that he ever doubt or keep his doubts to himself of the procession marches a

AGAINST BRASS BANDS

the miners were not aware the law of Pennsylvania under certain circumstances intimidation Such a law passed in order to squelch foreigners, who persist in at six pieces music that was that number but at any law and the gentlemen who are supposed to know exactly is a means of intimida isn't

particular procession of miners of Neil's pit a halt was committee was appointed to enter the pit and re or not the men usually en at work. The committee a break Upon returning the miners looked down the of rifles The rifles were Pinkerton's detectives who that they would enter peril of their lives A dete miner what a red rag is to detective with a rifle is gener by him something that and care until a favorable op ing him to death off sight of the rifles the miners their visit to the wor returned and made a report with a storm of yells In camp on the ground in the men in Neil's coal pit to the surface "blacklegs" came out of the received with demonstrations variety They clung to were accompanied to their armed guards They were by the strikers When never occurred they were reason a "blackleg is reason strikers be generally locality, even if he be com a hospital. The strikers institution, and who never marched from their homes from the pit to their homes accompanied by a host of their women folks and inviting by a brass band It was a talk that their nerves through the efforts of than by the united chorus of their wives, and it finally that the "blacklegs would the brass band was sup

FOR CONSPIRACY

of accomplishing its ruin the strikers were arrested on conspiracy They were tried in quarter sessions of Washington of them proved by wit the jury evidently did not be were at various distances the act at the periods men They were con were sentenced to the which is within a The men were poor employment in the when the strike of their names which they were ordered to go to prison they walked the twenty five miles that lay between it and their homes They had friends however and these friends obtained the release of twenty one of them on a writ of special allocatur in July Three were unable to obtain bail and remained at the workhouse

The case was again decided against them and they were again ordered to report to the workhouse This order was issued in October In the meantime, the men had obtained work some of them in Ohio but the work was unsteady as they were uncertain of their liberty except from day to day Their case was carried before the pardon board A petition for their pardon was signed by 50 000 persons The board failed to take any action upon it and when the second order for their commitment to the workhouse was issued the men were scattered throughout Pennsylvania and Ohio One man lived at Pomeroy over 100 miles from Claremont He and his comrades heard of the order remanding them to the workhouse however and by various routes they reached Claremont on the same day and presented themselves to Henry Warner the superintendent

A [illegible]

He refused to receive them on the ground that he might be held liable for damages, as he had not received their commitments The miners were in a quandary They were not anxious to enter the workhouse except that they were ordered to do so by the law They had no money and for a day or so they hung about Claremont not knowing what else to do Finally they decided to appear before the judge who committed them They did so and told their case They had obeyed his order and were not allowed to enter the workhouse; Were they free or not? They were anxious to work but knew not whether they had a right to do so or not Would the judge tell them? He explained that it was the fault of the district attorney that their commitments had not reached the workhouse at the time of their appearance at the institution He ordered them to report there once more on Monday, December 13th at noon

At noon, to the minute, on the day in question twenty one miners applied for admission at the Claremont workhouse Two hours previously they had met at the office of the *National Labor Tribune* Pittsburg Most of them had walked long distances One of them had risen from a sick bed in order to show his respect for the law He had been stricken down with typhoid fever and looked like a ghost Their commitments had arrived, and they were admitted to the workhouse There they will remain until their sentences shall expire or they are pardoned That they will be pardoned is likely but whether by the present or incoming board is doubtful

But their story is a curious one It is known probably to every miner in Pennsylvania though it has never been told as it is in the public prints Upon their release they will doubtless be received with open arms by a large army of organized labor They count upon such a reception The thought of it will enable them to bear worse hardships than they will be compelled to endure at the Claremont workhouse

THE POTATO

Whence This Toothsome Vegetable was Actually Derived.

Before the conference held in London the other day in connection with the potato tercentenary Mr W S Mitchell read a paper stating that the potato had been introduced into England by Sir Francis Drake in 1586 He believed that Drake had originally obtained the tuber from South America either by purchase or plunder and had conveyed it to England at the conclusion of the voyage in which he relieved Raleigh's Virginian colony

Mr Clements R Markham C B F R S read a paper upon "Potato Cultivation by the Incas and other Andean Nations" He said that "the original home of the potato was in the Cordilleras of the Andes in South America [illegible] cultivated from [illegible] over an extent of [illegible] When the Spaniards first arrived [illegible] the Chibchas in the province of [illegible] throughout the empire of the Incas of Peru and in Chili This fact of its immemorial cultivation rendered it difficult to ascertain with certainty the localities where the potato was indigenous It was most probable on the whole that the potato originally grew [illegible] the localities throughout the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili The potato was unknown farther north than the highlands of Bogota in Colombia and it was there that one of the three American civilizations [illegible] the Spaniards [illegible] the Muysca nation [illegible] which is now extinct [illegible] extensively and had [illegible]

The Modern Jew

A short essay on "The Modern Jew," by Miss Anna L Dawes, which has been out of print for [illegible] months appears in a new edition It is a friendly word for an interesting and persecuted race There are about 7 000 000 Jews in the world the same number there were in Palestine in the time of Christ Of this number [illegible] are in America The Jew is healthy, long lived, and can thrive in any climate The birth rate among Jews is much larger, and the death rate much smaller than among Christians In New York, where they form 10 per cent of the population, they contribute less than 1 per cent to the criminal classes They are law abiding, seldom if ever intemperate and [illegible] usually chaste They are hospitable, charitable and above all things, [illegible] They have too an aptitude for letters, are brilliant and versatile The lowest of the race is the Polish Jew with the habits of a Russian peasant, yet even he, when he comes to this country manages to live in a decent and orderly manner, and is seldom a drunkard or a pauper In New York the Jews support [illegible] congregations, and their charities are on a large scale In this country the majority of the Jews are from Germany, with a sprinkling of the Polish element and a large infusion of the Portuguese branch, the aristocracy of the race To the questions What will become of them? Will they be absorbed by other nations, or colonized in Palestine? Miss Dawes answers that assimilation is improbable The Jew prefers to remain apart from the nation in which he lives and the race hatred against him is always intense in Russia and Germany, and may break out at any time in England. The colonization scheme has many able [illegible] chiefly outside of the Jewish communities [illegible] societies were formed in different parts of Europe, and $1 000 000 were raised for the purpose of repeopling Palestine with Jews Lawrence Oliphant was at the head of this movement, and George Eliot helped it forward There are tremendous obstacles in the way of this rehabilitation of a nation but Miss Dawes foresees that they may be overcome by a great patriotism and a great necessity [illegible] the problem remains unsolved The [illegible] hope that Palestine will prove [illegible] the womb of [illegible]

An Ingenious Scheme

Albany Journal

At present the revenues of the country are in an anomalous condition The federal government receives a larger income than it can spend while counties cities towns and villages are heavily in debt and heavily taxed For this reason it would seem judicious to reduce the receipts of the federal government from whisky and to increase the receipts of cities towns etc by increasing the amount of local license fees on the liquor business

Let in the Daylight

Chicago Herald

It is reasonably certain however that the agitation in the senate and out of it in favor of open sessions will be continued until the dark lantern device shall have been relegated to the shades whence it came This is the people's government, and daylight must be had on all its operations

Keep your blood pure you will not have rheumatism Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Blaine Discusses the Puritans and Pilgrims and Their Descendants.

The Difference Between the Various Protestant Denominations—Extemporaneous Preaching—Sermon of [illegible]

On Forefathers' Day James G Blaine addressed the Boston Congregational club The following extracts from his remarks are interesting in themselves, and they furnish also a fresh illustration of the remarkable versatility of the speaker

In a notable paper from Lord Bacon he defines the rank in which men connected with states should be held inhibitory and in his favorite Latin he gives the founder of the states One of the most eminent New England ministers not many years ago in quoting that paper from Lord Bacon gave I think with great justice to the Puritans and Pilgrims of New England the classic title of [illegible] the actual founders of the [illegible] and I have often thought [illegible] I have no personal acquaintance [illegible] the Puritans and Pilgrims or their descendants [illegible] blood [illegible] Baptists of Rhode Island the Dutch Reformed of New York Presbyterians of New Jersey Quakers of Pennsylvania Catholics of Maryland Royal Episcopalians of Virginia Huguenots of Georgia or Carolina and Methodists of Georgia—[applause] and they could not have made the union upon a single tenet of creed with the exception of their belief in God—so that when Dr Bushnell spoke of the Puritans as the *[illegible]* he spoke the verdict of history for according to Jefferson coming from a region that did not have an over degree of admiration for New England men but for the Adamses, and he specially named Adams—they could not have conducted the revolutionary war and could not have made the declaration of independence [Loud applause]

Now, as I have said I do not share the blood of the Puritans, except as an Irish bull would have it, in a certain birthright I have from my children—[laughter] for they are of good Puritan descent in the ninth generation [Laughter] As I am in the club and in the club you may always be personal I claim descent from a class of aggressive Christians who have not lived in a region as facile and eloquent in speech and who have not always had exactly their share of the oratory of anniversary days I have done a good deal of talking in Pennsylvania for the Puritans of New England in the thirty five years I have been a citizen of New England being myself a New Englander by adoption and I am going to do a little talking on behalf of the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania

Our distinguished friend the president of Brown university arrests my attention by his suggestive remarks on Christian unity and I would like to ask the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania and the Congregationalists of New England why in particular these two denominations of Christians should [illegible] Have we any trouble between the Baptist cranks to whom the president of the theological seminary at Newton alluded and the Presbyterians? [illegible] twentieth century?

I happened to me [illegible] years ago to be in Scotland and in the general [illegible] of Presbyterians who at that time were divided as old school and new school [illegible] in the general assembly [illegible] to tell the difference between the old and new schools and a delegate from New York went into a theological explanation [illegible] hours of time and which [illegible] a new school member arose suddenly [illegible]

I think I can explain it [illegible] and quickly than my brother has done It is just this The old school [illegible] that In Adam's fall we [illegible] the new school Presbyterians believe that In Adam's fall we all sinned [Great laughter] And that is [illegible]

In further discussion of this topic Mr Blaine said

I went to one church all through my boyhood and [illegible] New England I went into the Congregational church [illegible] I would rather have [illegible] the Presbyterian church I think to say [illegible] Now I [illegible] the president of Brown university [illegible] [illegible] New [illegible] the gospel [illegible] preached [illegible] you and your audience you are not preaching the gospel you are reading it [Applause] What would you think of a lawyer at the bar with a man's life depending on what he could say to the twelve sworn jurymen who were to decide the fate of that prisoner if he should bring out a pile of manuscript and begin to read them? What would you think of a man in a legislative assembly who wanted to convince his fellow members of the policy or impolicy of any measure if he began to read at them? Every one knows it would empty the hall immediately Now I want to guard myself Heaven forbid I should want extemporaneous sermons There is a vast difference in speaking extempore and the absence of notes, nor do I mean that a man should commit a sermon but no man ever got hold of an audience in this world that was trying to remember the phrase in which to address them and no one should address an audience who does not know when he begins what he is going to say and where he will end and I ask any one of you if it does not take about four times as much reflection and labor to prepare a speech or sermon that is to be delivered without notes as it does to write one that is so easily read

In concluding Mr Blaine said

I want extempore speeches in the pulpit that a minister of eloquence has been six weeks preparing and if you should go to all the great places in which they had been gathered up in a Pentecostal season you will never see the interpolation of manuscript I would have said [illegible] Whitefield in the open field I would have such preaching as [illegible] Bushnell [illegible] the first sermon delivered in New England [illegible] I would have such influence [illegible] exerted before the men of Athens I would have the [illegible] of that highest [illegible] when our Divine Master spoke to them on the mount

SALMON AND SALMON FISHING

ASTORIA, Dec 24

To the Editor of THE OREGONIAN

Permit me to reply to "Pound Net" to his communication in THE OREGONIAN of [illegible] I am well aware that there are five distinct species of salmon and when I [illegible] commercially [illegible] known as the Chinook or spring salmon [illegible]

These salmon are found in the sea and near the mouth of fresh water streams This is their feeding grounds and they are also found in the creeks and in the tributaries of rivers These are their breeding grounds

Salmon eggs are deposited in the breeding grounds from August until early winter and the young are hatched out from sixty to [illegible] days from that time, according to the temperature of the water

The young fish remain in fresh water until the next season (one year old), when they make the first migration to the sea Up to this time they are called "salmon fry" Now, that they are ready for a trip to sea, they are called "smoult," and will average six to eight inches in length, and the very largest of them will weigh one or one and one half pounds They are taken with the hook in the fall and early winter in the neighborhood of Astoria by fishermen and sportsmen, and are by them called "sea trout."

The male "smoult" are often found to contain milt, the organs of reproduction sometimes being quite well developed.

In the female "smoult" rudimentary ova are found Seldom is the spawn found to be mature

After going to sea (the feeding ground) it returns again into the river (or at least many of them do) the next season. It is then about eighteen months old, will weigh from three to eight or ten pounds, and is then called a "grilse."

"Grilse" seldom come with the beginning of the spring run of salmon in April and May, but in June they are beginning to run, and in July and the fall they are quite plenty

Their organs of reproduction are quite well developed in a large proportion of them and the milt of the male "grilse" has been known to vitalize the spawn from the female "grilse" under the care of a fish culturist During the late fall or early winter the "grilse" return the second time to the sea, and does not again seek fresh water until the third season, when it comes as a full grown salmon

The full grown salmon begins to come into the Columbia river in March, but not in any considerable numbers until in May or June, and in greater throngs in July

In the salmon taken before the latter part of June the spawn and milt are not found to be mature, or near maturity so there arises the question, what does salmon come into fresh water this early in the season for, two or three months before the spawn is developed?

There is a resemblance of the conditions in which we find full grown and half grown salmon while in the river In the spring, as a rule, neither has matured spawn or milt In the [illegible] fall [illegible] as a rule, are ready for reproduction so it may be said that there is a similarity in the habits of both [illegible] spawn which is a matter of fact and [illegible]

In making the above statements [illegible] "Game Fish of North [illegible]" [illegible] by Barnwell "American Fish Culture," by [illegible] 1881

This is conclusive and will substantiate my statement in regard of immaturity [illegible] the river and of the [illegible] the time [illegible] methods employed in catching salmon are most destructive [illegible]

"Pound Net" says that I can wade at low water over almost all the bars where these traps are without wetting my head He certainly must have been reading "Gulliver's Travels," and in his estimation the present race of people must exceed in stature those described by Swift

[illegible] without its hazards [illegible] a fish trapper, for he can sleep all night ashore in safety and when daylight appears should [illegible] the stage of tide favorable, he can [illegible] pick up his [illegible] and reap the harvest without any danger to his precious body

[illegible] "Pound Net" that for every one that is a victim to traps he can count two by gill nets While I acknowledge and regret that one instance has occurred it was supposed to be murder but it still remains clouded in a mystery yet to his grossly exaggerated the [illegible]

"Pound Net" says that he can count on one half the fingers [illegible] all the lives that have been lost [illegible] It is a well known fact in Astoria that [illegible] bodies of drowned fishermen found in the traps have been buried by trap men, on the beach and there is no eye witness here, who has seen a trap man turn adrift a body that was in the trap remarking at the same time "that [illegible] fish didn't pay" and in the season of [illegible] a well known fish trapper gave a gill net fisherman $100 and a barrel of salmon to take the bodies of two men that were found drowned [illegible] For what reason was that done? It certainly could not be [illegible] generosity

[illegible] will be there for that would endanger his life

As to gill nets catching 9 and 10 pound fish [illegible] in the course of a season a cannery will not get more than fifty [illegible]

[illegible] life on the bar More or less of [illegible] fishing industries, and they [illegible] fishing ground of the gill nets and they are now compelled to seek other grounds

Why are the canners so eager to secure trap fish? The canners that are so anxious to get trap fish are those who are directly interested in or own them I have worked for a packer who has never taken a trap fish and would not take one and in conversation with many of them they have told me that it would have been better had there never been a trap or wheel on this river

As to the wheels. "Pound Net" says when the river is at its normal height the wheels are on dry land This statement is incorrect, as the owners of them have taken good care to locate them that they should not be idle should there be no freshet, and he is not aware that they are likewise built on scows, so that they can be shifted to any part of the river

In conclusion I beg to say that the argument of "Pound Net" in favor of fish traps, might be believed by those who are ignorant of the destructive methods employed by these engines but is not in any way accepted by residents on this river, and he is evidently ashamed to disclose his name when he goes under the *nom de plume* of "Pound Net." ALEX. SUTTON.

THE VESTAL VIRGINS.

Relics on Which the Safety of the Empire was Supposed to Depend

Customs of the Ancient Roman Priestesses—Requirements for Admission—The Sacred Temples—Penalties

Boston Globe Dec 15

The lecture last evening in the Lowell institute course proved one of the most interesting yet delivered by Prof Lanciani His subject was "The Discovery of the House of the Vestals" and the same subject will be continued in the next lecture on Tuesday evening The discovery said the lecturer was made in September 1883 and the excavations have been carried on until the ruins are almost entirely unearthed The house or convent [illegible] was most properly called was situated at the foot of the Palatine hill and immediately joined the wing of the Palace of the Cæsars The discovery furnished a most fascinating subject for investigation but the splendid results achieved were unexpected In all the [illegible] white garments [illegible] of their purity of character [illegible] a fire [illegible] their own [illegible] fires These fires were tended by maidens who were less likely to [illegible] and were chosen on this account From this constant tending of fires grew to be a sacred custom and worked its way into Rome The requirements for admission as a vestal were very strict The girl must be between the ages of 6 and 10 years Her character must be above reproach and she must be physically perfect, the slightest fault in this respect making admission impossible The parents must be alive and free and of irreproachable character When elected and these candidates were selected from the noblest families of Rome, the inauguration or rites of admission were performed First the hair was cut, then the raiment was changed to the simple white garb of the priestesses and the young girl was shown her duties At the age of 16 years she was free to return to the world and her family, but this privilege was rarely if ever taken advantage of, as the position of a vestal was certainly an enviable one in many ways The life was divided into ten year periods During the first the virgin was under instruction during the second she practiced what had been taught her and then for ten years became an instructor herself The advantages of the order were many and varied Wealth was one characteristic The Emperor Tiberius gave in the year 24 A D a sum corresponding to nearly $1 000 [illegible] of our money to a vestal named Cornelia and a large income was realized in other ways The vestals were exempt from the authority of the law [illegible] witnesses in a court of law was their only innovation Seats were set apart for them at the theater and at the circus [illegible] sedan chairs but the vestals were [illegible] vestals had important duties An important one [illegible] entrusted to them [illegible] Augustus left his will and many important documents of state in charge of the [illegible] of Vesta In a diplomatic line the virgins were often called upon to [illegible] performing important duties [illegible] against a vestal was punished [illegible] by death Their wishes had [illegible] to be expressed and they were [illegible] A privilege which was doubtless highly [illegible] was that of being [illegible] within the city walls [illegible] This is perhaps explained by the fact that the name was not allowed to go on the tombstone of a vestal virgin The last [illegible] against [illegible] a vestal was punished with death by starvation and several graphic accounts of this frightful [illegible] robbed of the snow white raiment of the order If convicted the vestal was carried through the streets in a long procession to beyond the city gates where a tomb had been prepared The tomb was reached by a ladder and the [illegible] horrible sight The tomb was supplied with a bed a small lamp and a few provisions thus but bringing a cruelly prolonged [illegible] miserable [illegible] When the [illegible] arrived at the tomb she [illegible] by a weeping but [illegible] throng [illegible] the maiden to the ladder raising her hands in prayer and turning herself from the [illegible] sight [illegible] every trace of the grave was obliterated Every precaution was taken to keep the vestals entirely excluded and free from temptation Spies were present among the servants and one case is reported where a boy informed against a virgin the charge being that the maiden in question paid too much attention to her personal attire No physician was ever allowed to enter the sacred walls but if a priestess was ill she was immediately [illegible] the home of her parents or in the charge of a matron in each case being carefully watched and guarded

It was supposed that the safety of the empire depended on the relics which were carefully preserved in the temple of Vesta Among the relics were the meteoric stone which an embassy had been sent to obtain on the [illegible] of a high priest who had been [illegible] on the fifth of the second Punic war in the year [illegible] Roman calendar the [illegible] of Orestes and the palladium At the time of the great fire [illegible] A D the vestals were obliged to flee but carried with them the sacred relics which were [illegible] in the palace of the Cæsars A foreign prince impelled by curiosity made many attacks upon the temple endeavoring to extinguish the eternal fire and possess himself of the relics After several attempts he finally succeeded in getting the palladium which he removed to his own temple where it was found with chains of gold Many fine paintings now exist of the vestals and their rites In most of these the background is completely filled with vestals The fact that the order contained but six priests has been completely lost sight of by mediæval and modern painters An old Roman coin which has been discovered gives a picture of the six vestals performing a sacrifice before the image of the goddess Vesta

Stereopticon views were exhibited, showing the ruins of the ancient temple its restoration, as far as possible, from the fragments and pieces found busts and statues of the vestals and a plan of the house and temple, which showed six sleeping rooms and also six apartments adjoining the large central reception room. The hair dress was clearly shown in the statues being composed of six bands of white wool, tightly drawn about the head and interwoven at the back somewhat resembling the arrangements worn in different parts of the world by nuns of the present day while the temple or convent itself closely resembles the ancient cloisters of the monks The vestals were supposed to be chosen from the most beautiful maidens in Rome Evidently this was a mistake or else the busts and statuary were not flattering Prof Lanciani's explanation is that the retired life without the pleasures of the home and household had an effect of hardening the features Many of the statues were destroyed and fragments are found in neighboring limekilns Some of the best now in existence were found piled up evidently ready to be measured and delivered to the mercenary owner of the neighboring limekiln

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Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. **Sold only in cans.**
W T COLEMAN & CO Agts San Francisco

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR SPECIALties large profits good everybody buys control of territory given Address 123 Market st., San Francisco Cal 11d1m

WANTED—AT ONCE ENERGETIC AGENTS to handle Ridpath's History of the U S in all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho none but parties meaning business need apply There is a good thing for the right men in this book J K GILL & CO Portland Oregon 134

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE ACME ELECtric Belt for proof of practical utility examine it tested by electricians It received the first premium at last Mechanic's Fair and its patrons and the [illegible] the most efficient transmitter of [illegible] For [illegible] effects on the human [illegible] apply to J W THOMAS Acme Belt Agency [illegible] 1st st Portland Oregon 131tf

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail [illegible] four years success in Portland [illegible] I R BILL Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co Office [illegible] Ogden Stone Block First and Market sts. [illegible]

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A WOMAN CAPABLE OF DOING [illegible] to assist in the care of an infant [illegible]

WANTED A COOK [illegible] OR GENERAL housework [illegible] 275 Alder st [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their homes [illegible] by mail no canvassing We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment Address with stamp CROWN [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED SITUATION AS CLERK IN [illegible]

A [illegible]

WANTED SITUATION BY A FIRST-C [illegible] best of references [illegible] 120 [illegible]

WANTED—HELP

WANTED LABORERS FOR R R [illegible] Friday Dec 31 KINCAID & [illegible]

BOY WANTED TO LEARN THE DRUG BUSINESS [illegible] preferred Address for [illegible]

FIRST CLASS MILLER WANTED, WHO UN [illegible] O C GOOF & [illegible]

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—1 GOOD WASHer and [illegible] Ironers Address stating experience [illegible] City [illegible]

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

TWO TABLE STANDING SHOW CASES FOR [illegible]

WANTED FIRST CLASS BOARD AND LARGE [illegible] private [illegible] Address W L M care Oregonian 31

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN OREGON OR Washington [illegible] 160 acres [illegible] be moderate [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE FINE UPRIGHT PIANO [illegible] April [illegible] 13 [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES [illegible] acres [illegible] fruit trees and [illegible] Apply [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES

SALOON FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS [illegible] Address [illegible]

MEDICAL PRACTICE TO BE DISPOSED OF [illegible] apply to F V ANDREWS

A BARGAIN FOR SALE—FOUNDRY AND [illegible] Shop Corvallis Oregon [illegible] BROS & [illegible] 1103

[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] DOING A CASH [illegible]

$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE La Camas Company for the establishment of any [illegible] factory [illegible] at La Camas W T [illegible] D H STEARNS Manager La Camas Co

MISCELLANEOUS

LESSONS IN MUSIC AND EMBROIDERY [illegible] Salmon st. 833

FRENCH [illegible] AND BOOKKEEPING [illegible] Lambe Building [illegible]

EDGAR L LARKIN METAPHYSICIAN, OF [illegible] Hours from 9 to 12 and 1 to 3 [illegible] 16 tm

PRIVATE LESSONS IN MUSIC AND ALL THE English branches by a competent teacher Apply at 181 W [illegible] Park [illegible]

S R GREENBERG (LATE OF [illegible]) wholesale dealer in [illegible] Watches, Jewelry etc. 208 Kearney st. [illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF HARRISON st.— [illegible] General Merchandise stored [illegible] CHAS CHALMERS Agent [illegible]

FINANCIAL

$1500 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR ON [illegible] Apply A L Frazer [illegible] First and Stark sts

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ANY kind of security such as Household Furniture with or without [illegible] Horses Wagons Buggies or Personal Notes with an acceptable endorser R A [illegible] 133 First [illegible] Alder [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z T WRIGHT FARM & MILL MACHINERY Shipman Engines, Oils Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps Belts etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty Foot of Morrison st Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY Importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st. Portland, Or

CHAS. H DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Hatner Header Schuttler Wagons Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 82 North First st. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland. 1dtf

NEUSTADTER BROS. MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front st. Portland Or

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 122 FRONT ST Portland and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED KITCHEN, WITH one or more rooms 202½ First st cor Main 21d7

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen Apply at 273 Main st. 27d7

FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE, at 183 Seventh st between Yamhill and Taylor. One block from postoffice 2[illegible]

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout complete change moderate prices, [illegible] 238 Second [illegible] Salmon & Main.

FOR RENT—AN 8 ROOM HOUSE 80 N EIGHTH st bet Stark and B with modern conveniences. Apply at 84 N Eighth st

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, also furnished and unfurnished [illegible] for housekeeping 37 First st. 22atf

ANY ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING a [illegible] furnished room centrally located, call at 204 Yamhill [illegible] cor Second 15ltf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS bath etc convenient to street cars Inquire at [illegible] Morrison cor Park 18ntf

FOR RENT—A HALL WITH LADIES AND gents toilet suitable for societies or clubs at reasonable rent Apply to J C BAYER, 265 Second st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

BOARD AND LODGING AT THE MARINERS Home cor Third and D $4 50 per week reading room and bath free [illegible] W W Roberts, Supt.

ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE WITH HOME comforts [illegible] bath charges reasonable. MRS LEVY 282½ Washington st between First and Second. References required 1id

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with gas bath and fire board if desired by day or week at 90 Sixth st. 1otf

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

A NICE LARGE STORE FOR RENT 25x70; bet B and C sts Inquire at 2 North First st. 23d7

COTTAGE FOR RENT ON JANUARY 1 [illegible] West [illegible] Inquire [illegible] First [illegible] 29 13

FOR RENT A TWELVE ROOM HOUSE IN [illegible] from postoffice rent [illegible] 27 Stark st [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1 THE STEAMER [illegible] will be laid up for repairs for a few weeks.
PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO.
A S Foster Sec 2816

W. [illegible] BROWN & CO'S STEAMER [illegible] Union Ridge, Wood [illegible] and La Center leaves foot of Washington st at [illegible] A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays returning alternate days. For freight or passage inquire [illegible] on board 31tf

NOTICE OF SALE—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the County Court of the County of Multnomah State of Oregon duly made and entered on the 8th day of December A D 1886 I will on Thursday the 20th day of January A D 1887 at 10 o clock A M of said day sell at public auction upon the premises on the west side of First st., bet. Columbia and Clay of the City of Portland Oregon, all of the following described property to wit Lot number two (2) block one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the City of Portland in Multnomah County State of Oregon Terms of sale cash in hand, 10 per cent to be paid when purchase is made and the balance upon the confirmation of said sale by the County Court
JOHN BIGNE,
Sole Executor Estate Pierre [illegible] deceased.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING VALID SUBSISTing claims against the Oregon & California Railroad Company or against the Oregon & Transcontinental Company on account of the construction or operation of the Oregon & California Railroad Company's lines which the undersigned is authorized to pay by order of December 6th issued out of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon will please present their claims without delay
R KOEHLER Receiver O & C R R.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of Tolman, Torrey & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES C TOLMAN,
JOHN C TOLMAN,
E P TORREY,
JOHN O'LOUGHLIN,
ED F LEWIS,
D C McKERCHER.
Portland Dec 27 1886.

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No 1 Multnomah county, Oregon —The school tax for 1886 of the above district is now due and payable and can be paid at the office of the clerk; the same will be deemed delinquent unless paid within sixty days from the date hereof. The clerk will be in his office and prepared to receive taxes each day from [illegible] A M till 5 o clock P M (Friday evenings excepted)
T T STRUBLE, School Clerk.
Room 13 Portland Savings Bank Building
Nov 8 1886 9otf

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds, 45 and 47 E st Portland Or 4mtf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E J BOWEN WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant 65 Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N Front st Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts. Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 120 Front st.

C [illegible] & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants [illegible] street, Portland

MASON EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants Nos. 2 and 4 N. Front [illegible] Portland Or

[illegible] YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants agents for San Juan Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor Ash st.

[illegible] WEST—(J O MILLER, W H WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce 117 Front st, between Washington and Stark.

SMITH & [illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] General and Dairy Produce 15 Front st. [illegible] Portland Produce bought and sold 12a

[illegible] & CO IMPORTERS & WHOLE [illegible] shipping and commission merchants [illegible] Front st Portland Or,

GIBSON, G ACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon [illegible] bags etc. N W cor Front and Ash sts, Portland Or

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES, [illegible] Furs, Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant S W cor Front and Alder sts, Portland Or Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMmission, Front and D sts., Portland Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 49 and 51 Front street Portland Or

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

K [illegible] SADDLERY HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st. Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO [illegible] FRONT ST, importers of Shoe Manufacturers Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS

[illegible] & WOLFF MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order

PORTLAND SODA WORKS

N [illegible] & STURGIS S [illegible] AND B OAK ST, corner Fifth Soda Sarsaparilla Cream Soda, Ginger Ale Cascade Mineral water Soda Fountains and Supplies

WALL PAPER

F [illegible] THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest frescoing and artistic work 127 and 129 Third st. 29a

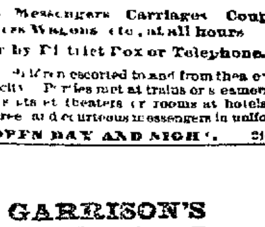
SEEDS AND TREES

E W ALLEN (SUCCESSOR TO H H [illegible]), wholesale and retail dealer 171 Front st

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1863 Portland Or

The American District Telegraph Co.



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Furnishes Messengers Carriages Coupes, Express Wagons etc., at all hours
Order by District Box or Telephone.
Ladies and children escorted to and from the opera or any part of city. Parties met at trains or steamers. [illegible] seats at theaters or rooms at hotels secured. Discreet and courteous messengers in uniform.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. 2166

GARRISON'S
Sewing Machine Store,
167 Third Street,
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Agency for the
DOMESTIC,
HOUSEHOLD,
AMERICAN,
WHITE,
—AND OTHER—
Sewing Machines.

A Large Discount ON ALL HOLIDAY GOODS THIS WEEK.

Determined not to carry ov[illegible] any Fancy Goods, we will [illegible] this week all Holiday Goods at [illegible] great sacrifice, offering a ra[illegible] opportunity to purchase a "Ne[illegible] Year's Gift" at a nominal cost.

S. Lipman & Co.

Fifteen

Isn't much, but it buys a Good Overcoat.

Twenty

Is a trifle more, but you g[illegible] more than the difference [illegible] the Overcoat it will buy.

Twenty-Fi[illegible]

And you get among the fin[illegible] grades of Overcoats, a[illegible] then we have them [illegible] Thirty and Thirty-five, a[illegible] they are cheap.

A. Robert[illegible]

THE LEADING CLOTHIER, First and Alder Streets.

[illegible] & Co's GRAND [illegible] IS NOW IN FULL BLAST.

[illegible] Goods Given Aw[illegible] AT THE [illegible]

N. E. Cor. Third & Washington [illegible]

DR. A. I. NICKLIN 142 Washington [illegible]

The Oregonian.

[illegible] at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

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[illegible] with Sunday, per month.......$1 00
[illegible] Sunday excepted, per year.......10 00
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[illegible] and Weekly, per year.......3 50
[illegible] Weekly, per year.......2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

[illegible] per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.......25c
[illegible] per week, delivered, Sunday included.......30c

SEND ORDERS EARLY.

[illegible] annual OREGONIAN is being pre[illegible] and the usual large edition will be is[illegible] Advertisers will please send their copy [illegible] at the earliest moment to insure [illegible] Orders for extra copies should [illegible] in due season.

[illegible] SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, Dec. 29, 6:49 P. M.

[illegible]	Hg't of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 hours	Ther.	W'nd direction.	R'n-fall inch.	State of W'her
[illegible]	29.90	16	37	NW	.25	Lt rn
[illegible]	29.87	11	41	S	.02	Clody
[illegible]	29.96	14	51	E	.35	Fair
[illegible]	30.05	04	54	S	...	Clody
[illegible]	30.07	03	51	SE	.30	Lt rn
[illegible]			44	E	.21	Lt rn
[illegible]	....	....	43	SE	.01	Lt rn
[illegible]	29.80	03	43	SE	.01	Lt rn
[illegible] Walla	30.00	19	24	SW	.20	Hy sn

[illegible] thermometer, 39.1; minimum, 32.0.
[illegible] at 11 A. M., 10.0 feet.
[illegible] rainfall past 24 hours, 0.60.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Indications for the [illegible] twenty-four hours, after 8 P. M.: Oregon and [illegible] territory—Cloudy weather and occa[illegible] rain.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

[illegible] steamship Oregon sailing hence car[illegible] the following passengers:

R Porter
N Kohn
Mrs Nettie Starkey
Henry M Robson
Mrs J E Taylor
J Rence
S E Ferris
O W Beneck
Mrs Izat
T Williams
Rev W H McFarland
L Locken & wf
Mrs Cox & child
Philip Duffy

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

[illegible] Huntington to arrive over the Short [illegible] C E Medden and wife, E. Hall, Alvin [illegible] and seven emigrants.

[illegible] Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: [illegible]

BRIEF MENTION.

[illegible] year is closing, and the Tivoli presents its [illegible] attractive programme.

[illegible] to wed was issued yesterday for James [illegible] and Elizabeth Ford.

[illegible] has been raining steadily for the past thirty-[illegible] hours throughout the Willamette valley.

[illegible] Edward Kidder arrived in Honolulu De[illegible] 25 and sailed for Hong Kong yesterday; [illegible]

[illegible] season of Jeannie Winston and the Pyke [illegible] Company at the New Market positively [illegible] Saturday night.

[illegible] 8 o'clock Tuesday night the cable of [illegible] Jefferson street ferry got caught on some [illegible] detaining the boat in the middle of the [illegible] for one hour.

[illegible] Thomas Harper will call on or send his ad[illegible] to A. E. Borthwick, foot of Morrison [illegible] he will hear something of importance to [illegible] relating to his pension.

[illegible] New Year's reception to be given the [illegible] men of Portland by the Young Men's [illegible] Christian association, promises to be the most [illegible] yet attempted. All young men are [illegible] to call.

[illegible] H. Longmark was arrested for allow[illegible] his goats to forage on the premises of Mrs. [illegible] Scharbach. In the police court yes[illegible] he asked that the case be continued, and [illegible] to make away with the objectionable [illegible] On it appearing that he has done so the [illegible] will be dismissed.

[illegible] Wightman and Hammond, who have [illegible] completed a contract for the survey of six[illegible] townships in the southeastern portion of [illegible] arrived here Wednesday, and are now [illegible] work writing up their notes in the sur[illegible] general's office. They stated that they [illegible] obliged to carry water for the use of their [illegible] a great portion of the time, which would [illegible] that it was rather a dry country they [illegible] working in. If they are still thirsty they [illegible] a little trip out in this section, and if [illegible] don't get supersaturated it will be strange.

[illegible] fall of snow which now covers East[illegible] Oregon will be of great value to that sec[illegible] It has fallen on unfrozen ground, and the [illegible] will go right on growing beneath it, and [illegible] weather comes this coat of snow will [illegible] the grain and grass. The snow will [illegible] melt and be absorbed instead of run[illegible] off and making freshets. As long as the [illegible] is green cattle can paw away the snow [illegible] get along very well. The snow fall of two [illegible] ago resulted in great crops all over East[illegible] Oregon, and the present snow fall will con[illegible] toward a similar result this year.

GEYSERITE SOAP.

[illegible] new commodity has recently been intro[illegible] into this market by Mr. Wilmeth, the gentle[illegible] western salesman of the Colorado Soap Co. [illegible] his corps of assistants.

[illegible] Geyserite soap is a singular product and has [illegible] no small amount of curiosity wherever it [illegible] been introduced. It has for its base a sub[illegible] yielded by nature in certain geyser districts [illegible] the Colorado Soap Co. have under their sole [illegible] for a period of 99 years. This material is [illegible] impalpable fineness and purity to begin [illegible] is extremely unctuous and possesses solvent [illegible] cleansing properties in its original state that [illegible] artificial state will equal. To make it into soap, [illegible] it is treated under the Zahn Patent pro[illegible] owned by this company, and the result is [illegible] compound of singular powers.

[illegible] put upon the market in various forms to [illegible] the convenience of the purchaser. It is used [illegible] toilet, bath and laundry, the finer grades being [illegible] perfumed and all cakes being very firm and [illegible] Mr. Wilmeth wants to impress upon the [illegible] that the Geyserite Soaps, although sold at a [illegible] are not in competition with any other [illegible] They stand alone, on their own merits, as an [illegible] product destined, he believes, to revolu[illegible] the popular ideas in regard to soaps, giving [illegible] people a material for that purpose that has not [illegible] and never had, a counterpart. The world [illegible] and the time has come when the soap of the [illegible] will be different but better than that of the [illegible]

The "Singer" company now show the very latest improvements in sewing machines. See them.

Select Holiday Presents

[illegible] the beautiful Celluloid goods of which we [illegible] a full line, and will sell them at cost during [illegible] month. An excellent chance to buy something [illegible] at low prices. See them at the Brush and [illegible] Factory, Fourth and Morrison.

[illegible] street cars now make Cook's Music Par[illegible] convenient to all parts of the city. Mrs. [illegible] has a few vacant hours for beginners.

[illegible] and examine the "I. F." Singer drop cabinet [illegible] sew, 92 Morrison street.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

[illegible] are offering special inducements in holiday [illegible] and invite inspection. We advertise *only* [illegible] goods as we keep, and the public will not be [illegible] disappointed when they call for them.

W. M. WISDOM, the Druggist.

[illegible] Knights of Barsfield will give their fifth an[illegible] ball at Turn halle, New Year's eve., Friday, [illegible] 31, 1886.

SECURE PRESENTS

At Actual Cost

[illegible] now until January 1st.

W. M. WISDOM.

For Coughs and Colds

[illegible] "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old [illegible] reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. [illegible] & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

ALFRED WRIGHT'S

[illegible] is unexcelled. For sale by W. M. [illegible] corner First and Stark streets.

Subscriptions Received

[illegible] foreign and American magazines and peri[illegible] by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street.

ALFRED WRIGHT'S

[illegible] Lilac, the queen of all perfumes. For sale [illegible] W. M. Wisdom.

[illegible] MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY at Ed[illegible] Dekum & Co.—49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible] spring beds. George M. Parker, 171 [illegible] Trade supplied.

[illegible] Rev. T. Alonzo Jones, of Salem, pronounces [illegible] Cure for Catarrh most charming in its [illegible]

[illegible] is the true test of merit, it is a settled [illegible] Brown's Bronchial Troches" have no equal [illegible] relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat [illegible]

THE VIENNA,

[illegible] for Lunches and Oysters.

DENTISTRY.

[illegible] removed to rooms 3 and 4, up[illegible] and Washington streets.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WOULDN'T BOW TO BAAL.—Some time since Hong Su Ping came to Seid Back, one of the managers of the Baptist Chinese mission school, at the corner of Fifth and Alder streets, and stated that his nephew, Hong Sa, who was employed in his store, was inclined to be wild, and he wished Seid Back to take him into the school and train him up in the way he should go. So the young fellow, who is 19 years of age became a pupil of the school and became much interested, paid great attention to his studies and eschewed his wild ways. After a time he expressed a desire to join the Baptist society and was admitted. Then old Hong Su Ping got very mad and considered that the work of reformation had been carried too far. He had no desire that his nephew should become a Christian. So he ordered the young fellow to trim the perpetual lamp burning before the idol in his store and to make offerings of joss sticks and to worship after the style of his forefathers. But the young man did not want any more of that sort of thing, and told his uncle that there were plenty of men employed in the store who could trim the lamp and all that sort of thing. Then the old man arose in his wrath and whipped his contumacious nephew who at once left his service. The uncle wished the boy to return and so Seid Back had a conference with him and he agreed not to whip the lad any more nor try to make him worship the idol again on which terms Hong Su has gone back to his work.

FIGHT BETWEEN ATTORNEYS.—C. M. Idleman had a partial examination in the police court yesterday on a charge of assault and battery on J. H. McCaffery. The evidence submitted elicited the fact that Mr. Idleman went to Mr. McCaffery's office as an attorney to see about the release of some certain mortgages. Mr. McCaffery, who was busy, treated Mr. Idleman very curtly, this leading to a slight war of words and Mr. Idleman, according to McCaffery's statement, striking him on the head with his fist. While the examination was in course of progress both parties proceeded to get a little outside of the circumstance of the quarrel and Mr. McCaffery went on to state what he claimed was the inside facts. He said a real estate agent at The Dalles named O. D. Taylor sought to act for his company and was engaged; That Taylor sent down a lot of worthless loans, including a mortgage of $4000 on property, which the company's examiner looked into and found to be worth only $400, and when Idleman called on this business it was distasteful to him, and he acknowledged he had spoken disrespectfully of Taylor, his client. The case will be concluded with to-day.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.—On September 22, 1884, a building on the farm of David Gee, about eight miles from East Portland, on the Sandy road, was destroyed by fire. The building was insured for $700, and although it was suspected at the time that everything was not exactly straight, the insurance company, rather than have any dispute, paid the policy. Some of Gee's neighbors always suspected that the fire was crooked, and ever since it occurred have frequently commented on it. Recently Al. Gee, son of David Gee, admitted that it was a case of incendiarism. This got to the ears of the insurance company managers and Gee, on learning this to be the case, paid back $430 of the insurance money in an endeavor to effect a settlement of the affair. Yesterday matters culminated by policeman Henline swearing to complaints in Justice Tuttle's court for the arrest of Al and David Gee on a charge of arson. They were brought before the magistrate and arraigned and in default of $1000 bonds each was committed to the county jail. The case has been set for examination Friday.

DUCKS ANXIOUS TO BE KILLED.—A party who came up from Sauvie's island yesterday reported that Morgan's lake is so crowded with swan and canvasback ducks that the fowls are uncomfortable. There are between three and four thousand swan on the lake, and ducks, as many as can crowd in the space not filled by the swan. The lake contains only fourteen acres, and there is a general desire on the part of the swans and ducks that Lownsdale, Reed & Co. should come down at once and thin them out. This seems to be an urgent case, and should be attended to at once to prevent the fowls from suffering. At Gardiner's lake Louis Barrow was having his whack at the canvas yesterday. He owns an interest in the lake, and this is about the only chance he will have before the legislature meets. The late heavy storm seems to have brought in lots of ducks and swan, though just where it has brought them from only a sportsman knows. "Gather your canvasbacks while you may, the time is swiftly flying."

THE BLOCKADE.—The telegraph lines were not up long enough yesterday for the O. R. & N. officials to find out how bad the snow was above and below Multnomah falls. No train has got through since Monday night, and the snow plow at last accounts was somewhere about Horsetail falls. Passengers got through each way by river yesterday, the Mountain Queen arriving here about 9:30 last night with two days' passengers and mails over the Northern Pacific and one day's over the Short Line. Communication will be made by river to-day, the Mountain Queen leaving here at 7 A. M. and a boat leaving The Dalles at 8. On account of the prostration of the wires, very little news about the weather could be received. It rained a little and snowed a little about Bonneville and there were no strong winds. The line was up long enough to get a government report from Walla Walla last night, which showed heavy snow; thermometer 24; wind southwest.

DIVORCES WANTED.—Jeanette Druck yesterday commenced suit in the state circuit court for a divorce from Frank Druck, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. They were married in this city July 17, 1884. Plaintiff alleges that defendant is the owner of the east half of lot 2 block 53, Couch addition, and lot 5 block 188, city of Portland. Besides asking for a decree dissolving the matrimonial bonds, she prays for other just and equitable relief. C. D. Ham seeks to obtain a divorce from Rachel Ham on the ground of cruel treatment. They were married October 22d, 1856, in the state of Michigan and have two children, Maggie aged 17 and Harry 14 years. Plaintiff asks that he and defendant have care of them jointly.

GETTING EVEN ON A COMPLAINANT.—Sunday a week ago John Price, a youth, pushed a man through a window in L. Jacobs's store, at the southern end of First street. Price was arrested on a charge of defacing a building, and yesterday was tried and convicted by a jury in Justice Tuttle's court. He was fined $10, and as he paid but $6 of it he was committed to the county jail for two days. Mrs. Price, the boy's mother, has caused the arrest of Mrs. L. Jacobs for selling a pint of whisky to her 14-year-old daughter. The charge is selling liquor to minors. Mrs. Price, it appears, has frequently before sent her daughter to Jacobs's for liquor, but never before complained.

WILL GET OUT IN TIME.—Miles S. Dean, who was convicted of using postage stamps a second time, is still in jail limits here. He came up to trial firm in the belief that an innocent man could not be convicted. He was convicted, but this does not prove the fallacy of his theory by any means. He received a letter from his wife yesterday stating that she would send him the money necessary to secure his release next week. He will thus get out just in time to turn over a new leaf. If he is ever convicted again on a similar charge he should be sentenced to stand for six months in the postoffice with his tongue hung out for people to wet their postage stamps on.

TRIVIAL CASES.—Last Monday Leon Uriah and several other boys went shooting on Robinson's hill, and while so engaged shot a hog belonging to a milkman named Markovitch. Markovitch, on learning of it, took a shotgun away from the Uriah boy, and the boy had him arrested on a warrant from Justice Tuttle's court for stealing it. Markovitch retaliated by having Uriah arrested for shooting the hog. Both cases were tried yesterday, and the defendants discharged from custody. Markovitch gave Uriah back his gun, and Uriah was informed that he would be held responsible for the value of the hog.

BIDS FOR SURVEYING.—The lowest bidder on the work of resurveying the boundaries of the Klamath reservation was Mr. Wm. Thiel, of Oakland, Douglas county. His bid is $5 50 per mile for the boundary, and $4 50 per mile for connection with public surveys. This is considered very cheap, and the cost of the work at these figures will not use much more than half the appropriation. The bids have been forwarded to the department at Washington by Surveyor-General Taylor, and the result will be known before long.

POLICEMEN MUST BE ON HAND.—Judge Dement yesterday stated that police officers making arrests and whose presence was in consequence necessary in the police court for the furtherance of justice, shall in future be imperatively required to be present. This order was made necessary from the fact that the officers are frequently required as the most important witnesses in cases and when called on are not on hand and cases have to be put over.

FIND THEM RIGHT HERE.—An item appeared yesterday relative to a party going south for grouse and quail. Last evening Jennings, the Washington street poultryman, hung out several dozen of the species referred to and expressed surprise when he read the item aforesaid. He says this was the biggest season for turkeys he has experienced.

MINING COMPANY INCORPORATED.—Articles of incorporation of the Green Mountain Mining company were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday. The object of the corporation is to mine for gold, silver and other precious metals in the state of Oregon, to acquire water rights, mineral lands, milling machinery, and so on; capital stock $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the value of $5 each; principal office, Portland; incorporators, W. C. Wilson, I. W. Buchanan, E. A. Seeley.

POLICE COURT.—George Price forfeited bail in the police court yesterday rather than appear and stand trial to a charge of fighting with Frank Harris. Harris was tried, the testimony of the arresting officer being that he acted on the defensive. Judge Dement said: "Harris don't look like a very dangerous man to turn loose on the community; let him step out." The case against Fred Love of assault and battery on John Beatty was dismissed; also that of drunk against Mrs. Riordan.

THROUGH A ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon a truck of the O. T. company, loaded with powder, went through a roadway on North Front street, just this side of the old foundry, near Weidler's mill. Road, horses, truck, driver and all went down a distance of some fourteen feet. Strange to say, neither the driver or either of the horses received any injury. The truck, with its load, was but slightly damaged.

A BIG CONTRACT.—Mrs. Smith, of the Salvation Army, appeared at the police station yesterday and offered to take charge of Mrs. Riordan. She said with God's help she was satisfied she could reform her. Judge Dement told Mrs. Smith he thought she was taking a good-sized contract on her hands, but he would discharge Mrs. Riordan from custody and let her try it.

THE MOORING OF VESSELS.

A number of copies of city ordinance No. 3080 have been printed on muslin, by order of the council, and now lie at the office of Auditor Wood, where they can be had by the parties for whose benefit they were printed. Following is the ordinance, to which the attention of those interested in ships is called:

An ordinance regulating the mooring of vessels and defining the powers and duties of licensed wharfingers. The city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The licensed wharfinger, in charge of any wharf within the limits of the city of Portland, is hereby authorized and empowered to regulate the manner in which any vessel shall be moored alongside the dock or wharf under his charge.

Sec. 2. Licensed wharfingers shall have full power to order the rigging in of jibbooms, spankerbooms, cock-billing of lower yards and stowing of anchors, rigging of bumpkins, whiskers and martingales, etc., either before or after said ship is made fast to, or brought alongside of the dock or wharf under his charge.

Sec. 3. Said wharfingers shall also have full power and authority to order the removal of any vessel from one part of said wharf or dock to any other part thereof, and to regulate the movements of said vessel in order to facilitate the entry or discharge of cargo.

Sec. 4. Any officer in charge of any vessel moored to or alongside of any wharf in this city, who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance by refusing or neglecting to comply with the orders of the licensed wharfinger in charge of said wharf, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the police court shall be fined not less than ($25) twenty-five dollars nor more than ($100) one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the city jail not less than (10) ten days nor more than (90) ninety days.

Approved May 6, 1881.

By order of the common council of the city of Portland. JOHN GATES, Mayor of Portland.

FAILURES IN 1886.

Mr. A. M. Crocker, manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s agency in this city, courteously furnished THE OREGONIAN with the following statement of failures in Oregon and Washington during the past year:

	No. Failures.	Liabilities.	Assets.
OREGON.			
First quarter	42	$168,538	$73,144
Second quarter	32	170,095	103,575
Third quarter	30	204,933	69,700
Fourth quarter	23	173,391	99,750
Total	127	$716,957	$346,169
WASHINGTON.			
First quarter	26	$191,050	$87,260
Second quarter	11	34,429	19,180
Third quarter	12	44,272	21,500
Fourth quarter	14	140,934	83,050
Total	63	$410,685	$213,390

Failures in 1885 were as follows:

	No. Failures.	Liabilities.	Assets.
OREGON.			
First quarter	44	$307,370	$158,217
Second quarter	41	143,109	72,017
Third quarter	37	109,429	65,110
Fourth quarter	45	178,630	97,082
Total	162	$745,608	$392,426
WASHINGTON.			
First quarter	38	$180,100	$103,550
Second quarter	24	137,050	82,900
Third quarter	31	140,924	112,070
Fourth quarter	20	130,200	74,185
Total	113	$588,274	$372,705

THE STAGE.

THE CASINO.—At the Casino last night a good house greeted the second performance of "The Musketeers," and that in spite of the heavy rain at the opening hour. The opera went much more smoothly from first to last. The second act is the act of the opera, and goes with a snap. The chorus girls are well nigh perfect in their work, and Murray and Wolff wind it up with eclat. They and the other principals were again twice called before the curtain. "The Musketeers" to-night and until further notice.

THE NEW MARKET.—At the New Market a fair house welcomed the reappearance of Jeannie Winston as Prince Methusalem and the drill in the last act. To-night, last night of "Prince Methusalem." To-morrow night "The Oath of Love." Saturday night positively the last appearance of Jeannie Winston and the Pyke Opera company. They leave for the Sound Sunday. The following is the cast of "The Oath of Love":

COUNT DE FLAVIGNAC	MISS JEANNIE WINSTON
Rosette	Miss Louise Manfred
Marion	Miss Telluta Evans
Madame la Marquise	Miss Eva Norman
Lancelot	Miss Emma Thall
Grivolin	Mr. Frank Valerga
Martial	Mr. Alex Clarke
Bel Azur	Mr. Geo. Loveland
Fouteland	Mr. Louis de Lange

A PREACHER'S ILLUSTRATION.

In a recent discourse Rev. I. D. Driver, of East Portland, speaking of a virtuous course of life being open to all men, said: "But few can be rich and fewer still can be wise, but all can be good and right. Col. Ingersoll, on the labor question, recently said: 'Five men worked in a shoe store; each made 75 cents per day more than expenses. One spent his evenings with a respectable family in social converse with their pretty daughter; the other four in a saloon. In two or three years the one saved up enough to buy a nice little home and get married. In two or three years more he could hire a horse and buggy and take his wife out riding. The other four went to a saloon and passed resolutions that there was conflict between labor and capital.' This is a fair statement of principles involved even on a higher plane and runs thus: Col. Ingersoll and four others advocate temperance and morality; one of them practices what he teaches and builds up a character that is solid and pure. Col. Ingersoll and the other three stultify themselves, get drunk and by a violation of their own teachings are self-condemned. In process of time all five die, the one who by self-denial and the conscientious practice of what he believed and taught, is qualified for the association of the pure and good, has moral capital and a good spiritual home. Col. Ingersoll and the other three go to hell and pass resolutions that there is conflict between justice and grace."

PERSONAL.

Hon. C. C. Beekman, of Jacksonville, leaves to-day for the East over the Northern Pacific.

Mr. J. H. Ferris, manager of the Katie Putnam company, leaves this morning for the East over the Short Line.

Judge Matthew P. Deady went up to Salem yesterday. He will return this afternoon and the U. S. district court will be opened after his arrival.

Mr. J. G. Bliss, late with Cohen, Davis & Co., left on last night's steamer for San Francisco, to accept a position in the office of the assistant quartermaster-general.

Mr. W. F. Bowers leaves overland on Saturday for San Francisco to assume charge of the agency of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing company in that city. Mr. T. R. Fairchild has been appointed to take Mr. Bowers's place as manager of the company's store here.

Better than Lecturing.

Chicago Herald.

Since it leaked out that Henry M. Stanley receives $20,000 a year from the king of the Belgians, his prompt abandonment of an American lecture tour to obey the summons of his royal master has not caused so very much comment in Boston and New York. For that salary this king, or any other, could hire all the other American lecturers easily.

Shoemakers—See the new "Singer" arm machine. Feeds in all directions. Very latest.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

Christmas Gifts!

That will be appreciated and will cost no more than foolish presents that lose their value after a few weeks, can be had at UNCLE MYERS'S. The following are a few of our immense bargains: Solitaire Diamond Ring, $10; Pair Solitaire Diamond Earrings, $15; Diamond Scarf Pin, $11; Diamond Studs, $7 apiece; Solid Gold Ladies' Watch, $20; Gent's Silver Watch, $11, etc., etc. All these goods are new. We have Presents to suit all classes, so if you want to get a Present that will last for a lifetime, don't forget to call on

UNCLE MEYER'S, 168 1st st., near Morrison.

[illegible]

The Men's Furnishers.

WE MAKE

White Shirts to Order!

FOR

[illegible]

[illegible]

158 First St., Portland, Or.

ALL

Christmas Goods

LEFT OVER

Will be Sold Regardless of Cost.

John Cran & Co

F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO.

FURNITURE.

Corner First and Yamhill.

CHAMBER SUITES
PARLOR SUITES
LIBRARY SUITES
DINING SUITES
BOOK CASES, WRITING DESKS,
TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC.,
In Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Ash.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Largest and Finest Assortment in the Northwest!

T. J. COLBERT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.

Special Attention given to Country Orders.

First and Yamhill sts.......Portland, Or.

We have Just Received a Fine Assortment of

TURCOMAN CURTAINS,
SMYRNA RUGS,
ANGORA MATS, ETC.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PRICES VERY LOW.

WALTER BROS.,
85 First St.

A CAR-LOAD

Of goods, way-billed No. 20, passed through Huntington on the 11th, bound west, in which were

Maillard and Vermont Candies

And cases of

Imported & New Orleans Cigars.

TABLE DELICACIES.

They arrived yesterday and are now open at

STONE'S.

Towne & Moore.

The Photographers. First and Morrison.

NO PAIN—NO BAD EFFECTS

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PREHN BROS., graduates Phila. Dental College. Room 54, Union Block.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear. 149 First [illegible]

Fathers,
Mothers,
Brothers,
Sisters,
Aunts,
Uncles,

Will be using good judgment in buying Boots, Shoes and Slippers for Men, Ladies, Boys, Youths, Misses, Childrens and Infants for

Holiday Presents.

BIG BARGAINS NOW!

A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

Edwin C. Burt's

LADIES'

Fine Shoes.

LEWIS BROS.

Special Agents.

COUNTRY ORDER DEPT POST OFFICE BOX 393 PORTLAND

Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, the best makes, these styles. "Langtry," "Vassar," "Quaker," "Saratoga," "Bernhardt" and the "Promenade," sizes 2½ to 7½, only	$0 40
Misses' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, all the desired styles, sizes 11 to 20, only	25
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Opera Toe Slippers, Med and French heels	80
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Op. Toe Slippers, Beaded, satin tops, med heels	95
Ladies' Sewed Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to	1 50
Ladies' Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, better grades, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to	1 85
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera last, French fly, all sizes and widths	2 25
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera and French toe, French fly, all sizes and widths	2 75
Ladies' French Curacoa, the very best wearing, in opera and common-sense last, will outwear three pairs of ordinary shoes, flexible sole, and a skirt protector attached, only	3 50
Ladies' French Kid Boots, all the best makes, all the latest styles, in med. and flexible soles, in opera, acme and common sense last, and warranted to give the best of satisfaction, at:	$3 95, $4 50, $4 75, $5, 5 50

These prices on Ladies' French Kid Shoes are from $1 to $2 less than they can be had elsewhere.

The $4 75, $5 and $5.50 French Kid shoes have a patent cord in the back; it will keep the skirts from cutting the back of the shoes, which is a big saving.

We are the sole agents for Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' Shoes. We will send or give a list to any lady wishing prices on same. We have Cut Prices on every line.

Misses' Extra Fine Curacoa Kid Button in all shapes of heels, a big bargain (sizes 11 to 2, all widths; this shoe is sold elsewhere for $3.)	1 75
Misses' B Calf Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, only	1 00
Misses' Pebble Goat Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, very neat, only	1 35
Misses' Extra Nice Curacoa Kid Toe Slippers, 11 to 2, just think!	75
Misses' Extra French Kip Bals, reveted seams, 11 to 2, only	1 25
Misses' C. Kid or Pebble Grain, worked button holes, sizes 13 to 2	1 25
Child's B Calf Bals, very good for winter wear, sizes 6 to 10½	75
Child's Tampico Pebble Goat Button, 6 to 10½	95
Child's Glove Calf Button, sizes 6 to 10½	95
Child's Gum Boots, Woonsocket brand, fleece-lined	1 15
Infants' Hand-sewed Goat, button or kid, the best of wear	50
Child's French Curacoa Kid, button, very nice finish and with tassels	1 50

The Greatest Cut Ever Made in Prices in Boys' and Youths' Boots, Boys' and Youths' Kip Shoes, Button Shoes, Lace Shoes, Rubber Boots.

Men's B Calf Congress or Buckle, all sizes and widths 5 to 11	1 75
Men's B Calf Congress, fancy tip, warranted good wearing, 5 to 11	2 75
Men's B Calf Bals, broad, French or pointed toe, good wearing, 5 to 11	2 50
Men's B Calf Button, London toe with fancy tip, good wearing, 5 to 11	3 00
Men's Seamless Side Button, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Seamless Side, Pointed Toe, Lace, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Seamless Side, broad or narrow toe, fair stitch or congress, best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Common Sense fair stitch shoes of the best French stock, in button, lace and elastic sides, broad toes, seamless sides, good value at $6.50, here they go	5 00
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We fill Mail and Express Orders the day they are received. We will save you from 25 to 40 per cent., give you Better Goods and Better Styles. All goods marked in Plain Figures and One Price. So you stand the same show, you get the same price as if you were here in person.

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Fine Shoes and Slippers,

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CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST, EAST [illegible] 127

KOEN,
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER,
Cor. 2d and Morrison sts.

Exactly So.

We are selling every day Overcoats at New York Cost. We are overstocked in them, and they must go. You bargain-hunters can now be happy. You all know what kind of goods I keep. No old, shop-worn trash, but the VERY FINEST Overcoats ever brought here, and they will be sold at New York cost, for Cash only.

Exactly So.

The only way for me to prove the above is for you to call and see what I offer at New York cost. No trouble to show our goods. They are all so nice that we take pleasure in showing them to visitors.

Exactly So.

Not only are we selling Overcoats at cost, but also our fine Rubber and Mackintosh Coats. They must all go. It's the Money we want this time of the year.

Exactly So.

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KOEN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

[illegible]

S. W. cor. Third and Morrison.

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We are now offering for the Holiday trade choice lines of goods specially adapted for the present season, consisting of Ladies, Gents and Children's HANDKERCHIEFS of every description,

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Purses and Portemonnaies,
Fans, Collars, Collarettes,
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Ladies' and Gents' Silk and Alpaca

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300

New Combination Dress Patterns

At Special Prices for this week.

[illegible] & A[illegible]

N. B.—Having met with great success in our REDUCTION SALE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, we shall maintain the same Low Prices for one week longer. C. & A.

4th Week
OF THE
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THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

Extraordinary Bargains
IN
CLOTHING
HATS
AND
Furnishing Goods

Our Goods Must Be Sold!

It is no question with us as to what the goods cost;

We Intend to Sell Them!

Our Mr. A. B. Steinbach will soon depart for the East to superintend the manufacture of our Spring Stock, and we now place

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At such figures that must be seen to be appreciated.

We desire to state to our friends who reside in the country, and who are unable to attend our Sale, that we will give all orders careful attention, and send Samples and Rules for Measuring Free. Send for our

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We give a fine pair of Embroidered Suspenders and Leather Back Clothes Brush, valued at $2, with every Suit purchased.

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Dealers in Chinese Fancy Goods, Silks, etc.
Shirts and Underwear Made to Order.
101 [illegible] Yamhill St., bet. Fourth and Fi[illegible]

TO A MAID DEMURE

Often when the night is come
With its quiet group at home
While they broider knit or sew,
Read, or chat in voices low
Suddenly you lift your eyes
With an earnest look, and wise.
But I cannot read their lore—
Tell me less, or tell me more

Like a picture in a book,
Pure and peaceful is your look,
Quietly you walk your ways,
Steadfast duty fills the days.
Neither tears nor fierce delights,
Feverish days nor tossing nights
Any troublous dreams confess—
Tell me more, or tell me less.

Swift the weeks are on the wing,
Years are brief, and love a thing
Blooming, fading like a flower
Wake and seize the little hour
Give me welcome, or farewell
Quick! I wait! And who can tell
What to-morrow may befall—
Love me more or not at all
—*Andrew Hedbrooke in Atlantic Monthly*

HARTE.

BY WILL PAYNE

Written for the Oregonian

Come over here I like this corner of the porch best It's coolest here and I like to see the vast brown bulk of the peak yonder just over the foot hills Look at the old fellow Harte! 'Twas twelve yes thirteen years ago Harte's hair wasn't white then and those red fibres weren't in his cheeks either You thought him so handsome yesterday and he is, too, Well, when I first knew Harte he was handsomer but that something wasn't in his face Handsome and clever too a gay, open handed, open hearted fellow with plenty of good parts

The old colonel only half liked him, though, from the first Harte and he were too different. I guess your "like in difference" doesn't work in those cases You see, the old man's solid, sturdy integrity found something repugnant to it in Harte's volatile brilliantness But he never said anything when he saw how surely Ada's heart was set on it. A stern old man and self-asserting; but he let his girl rule him like wax. It wasn't so with the mother when she was alive and it seemed somehow as though he tried to make atonement for holding his will too straight with the dead wife by bending every way to the daughter

I say he never said anything in opposition to Harte—but it happened that he learned of a little piece of business of Harte's that was rather cloudier than even he had thought for, I guess Nothing at all desperate—only one of those evidences of moral suppleness we call venial in a man like Harte (for fellows of that sort you know, the ten commandments seem written on tablets of rubber—they can twist them into such astonishing shapes and never crack a letter).

You can guess how that would appear to the colonel, though as ruggedly, massively upright as that peak The thought that his dear girl's life was to be sacrificed to such a mask was more than even the old man could bear. He used to look down at her sometimes with such mournful, solemn eyes and once it overcame his resolution and he spoke his full mind to her The girl had plenty of will of her own there was a scene between them before it was over with and the upshot of it was that she and Harte were married within a week

They came out here on their wedding trip Harte had a little money and I suppose he wanted to get her away from the colonel in the first place for Harte's intellect was too subtle not to feel the unspoken contempt the old man cherished for him

She was a beautiful girl, one of the sweetest little women that ever lived A little petulant and willful and perhaps as far spoiled as such a nature could be but good enough still for any man to worship And Harte did worship her He had no eye nor ear, nor tongue for anything but just her the mountains and glens were only shadowy backgrounds to him

They went everywhere about here They used to take a lunch and drive away to some park or lake high up in the hills and stay there all day, climbing to all sorts of rocky places—for she was venturesome and never content until they had toiled up to some craggy, dizzy lookout

The place he likes least though and where they oftenest went was the falls up the canyon here—you know the place where the stream leaps over the smooth edge of the cliff and dashes square against the face of the rock below It doesn't look large, but it rushes down there tremendously

She and Harte and I strolled out there one afternoon—such another perfect afternoon as this. I don't know why, perhaps because I had known them all so long but the talk turned on her father and Harte walked a little apart, but in hearing still while she and I talked of him Of course I knew of his opposition to their marriage and she spoke freely to me of that and feelingly, too. She said it grieved her to think she had to displease him so, but she was very happy and could not have chosen otherwise, very, very happy, she said, but sometimes it seemed half sinful to her to be so happy and contented when her father was so unhappy over it But he will feel different by and by, she said brightening when he knows Harte better She said she felt very sure of that.

Harte's face had a little clouded and she went from my side to his taking his hand in both hers and looking up into his face as we walked along all of us in quieter mood than usual Little was said after that and the cloud went from Harte's face in a few moments I think we were all three as serenely happy as people ever are and when we reached the bend in the road just beyond which was the falls Ada half stopped and kissed her I can never forget that I thought at that moment if there ever were two fully happy beings these were they

Just then we came in sight of the falls the stream had swollen over night and it was roaring grandly the spray flying high upon the cliff Ada clapped her hands and ran ahead as impetuous as a child There is a sharp ascent, you know and then a little decline to the stream's bank above the fall Ada running ahead had disappeared on the other side of the ridge before Harte and I came to it We clambered up more leisurely and when we gained the height Ada was below on the very brink of the torrent peering down into the foam

Harte called to her not to stand so near She turned and made a little saucy grimace, we fifty yards away and on the instant sprang for a perilous crag, putting a mere foot above the water and ten feet from the brink of the fall My heart leaped into my throat and Harte shouted She gained her footing though and turned to wave her hand at us, then a false step a sudden sweep of wind down the canyon a rush of water over the rock, perhaps a swift dizziness, we never knew but there was a shriek piercing the roar a second's whirl of two white arms in the rushing water and while I stood paralyzed Harte was leaping down the rocks to the foot of the fall I shouted now and leaped after him When I reached the bottom, how I will never know for I think a cat would break her neck there Harte was ahead, still flying from rock to rock.

He found her a hundred feet below the fall, where the boulders half block the channel. The water was beating her back and forth against the rocks, a horrible stain floating down from her head Stone dead when he found her, rushing through the water up to his waist and carrying her to the shore.

I came up with him here but I dare not speak to him He threw himself down straining the wet form to his breast, then raised himself on one knee and shook her with all his might, glaring into her eyes and shrieked, "Speak to me, Ada! Ada!" Then laid her down moaning, then took the poor crushed head in his arms and laid his cheek against hers

I set out for town to get a carriage. 'Twas only a little way, yet it seemed to me impossible to drag my limbs along the road.

Finally I turned the corner of the hotel—this road right here at our feet, and the first thing I saw standing right on that step there smiling as his eyes met mine, was the old colonel.

I caught at the trellis here and kept myself from falling, then for the only time in my life, though I've been on a dozen battle fields, I fainted

When I came to the old man had gone where I could guess without asking any questions I crawled around to this corner of the porch, where I could look up the canyon and watch for them for hours I thought yet when the carriage came slowly in sight it seemed but the winking of an eye since I had left her first The old man held her in his arms his face white and stern The driver went at a snail's pace going so carefully over the least little rut or stone, as though tender of that senseless burden

I saw at the first glance that Harte was not in the carriage and was on the point of rising to go in search of him, when I caught sight of his figure plodding along in the dust behind the carriage

When those in the carriage found Harte lying by her side, she not more deathly quiet he had risen up and faced first the old man I suppose even in his wildness Harte felt sympathy for the father's grief perhaps too, a flashing contrition knowing the old man in his own mind must hold him accountable for it so he suffered him to pick her up and lay her in the carriage then to climb in after her and motion the driver to turn back for they saw in an instant there was no need of surgery and when they set out Harte did not offer to enter the carriage He followed behind afoot but there was a hard determination in his haggard face

The old man sprang out lifting her after him and carried her in his arms up the steps I followed half through the parlor thinking to help him, for the old man's strength seemed hardly equal to the burden But he had gone on without me and laid her on the bed I would have gone back then but just as I was turning Harte stepped by me and into the chamber He took his place by her head near the old man and the two confronted each other I would have withdrawn then if I had had the wit, but I saw what might come and felt, in a dull aching way, such a desire to help them both, without knowing what to do that I stayed and stared like a helpless imbecile Harte stood just at her head, as white and hard as marble, bolt upright, and looking straight into the colonel's eyes The colonel looked astonishment at first I think Harte's face was like a revelation to him He had gone to get his girl and take her home with him, and if he had considered Harte at all in his thoughts had brushed him contemptuously aside, he had only thought of him as a shuffling weakling who had in some mysterious way laid a spell upon his daughter Of course that was all over now—he could not even keep her when he had got her His great grief would allow him no space for resentment now, though this man had stolen her away but he would take his girl back now

Those two looked into each other's white faces a moment in silence then Harte advanced an inch's space and cried hoarsely

"Did not she choose? She is mine, mine!"

His cry ended in a wailing sob and he beat his fist against his breast but there was no weakness in the cry—rather it was one so full of wild and desperate strength that no man could have heard it and doubted his ownership in that dead girl The old man did not He looked at Harte a full minute then slowly left the room turning to look at him still as he went

They have never met since but I know the old colonel doesn't feel toward Harte as he did before that time It doesn't seem so hard to him now that she should have left him for he can understand—as who could not, hearing that wild cry what drew her from him what she could see in the man he thought so despicable.

But Harte—well, the old man went back and she was buried up there in the glen a beautiful place And Harte poor fellow he haunted the place for days it seemed he must go mad He of course thought to go away, but he could not bear to leave her when it came to really going, so well he has stayed here ever since perfectly gentle mostly there over the hotel desk all day but quiet and with that strange haunting something in his face Quiet except sometimes when the memory of it comes back to him so maddeningly then he is as you saw him last night He took to that after the first six months He always drinks now but keeps within bounds only at those times then he is wild

They found him last night you know in the rain up there in the glen thrown down upon her grave with his cheek pressed against it They always look for him there —[Copyrighted All rights reserved

Corsica and Ireland

In an interesting article by M Philippe Daryl the *[illegible] Temps* compares, greatly to the disadvantage of England, the treatment which France has visited upon Corsica with that which England has given Ireland In each case there was a conquered country to be assimilated a people of a different race and language an independent and clannish people to be dealt with France has succeeded so well that not a man in all Corsica whispers of separation and no Corsican is found who is not proud to call himself a Frenchman Why is it? M Daryl says France showed herself a good motherland She did not come to spread fire and sword to seize lands and to subject the people to exceptional laws and infamous proceedings From the very start the Corsicans were admitted to the provincial assemblies and twenty years later their deputies were admitted to the national assembly There were no special taxes no political inferiority no hardships of any kind They were never robbed of a foot of land to give to continental land owners They were never treated as a people taxable and workable at their lord's discretion If any exception has been made it is in their favor as for instance reducing one half of all the custom house duties removing the state monopoly on tobacco and giving such a large proportion of the public offices to Corsicans And how different are the results!

The Dowden Shelley

After reading the Dowden biography of Shelley Mr T Hall Caine sums up the case in the London Academy by saying The total effect produced is not invigorating to the better part of our sympathies The man who is now revealed to us from top to toe may have been a great poet, but he was not a great man He was not only not a moral man according to the laws of England he was not a moral man according to the laws of nature He was capable of splendid unselfishness, of noble sympathy with the downtrodden, and of a tenderness to the vanquished in life's struggles that one can scarcely think of without tears But he was a man of diseased moral conscience whose judgment of men and the world was daily being dishonored by experience, who was strangely deficient in knowledge of the human heart, who was lacking in the saving humor that would have kept his sympathies sound, who was almost unable to be just to an enemy, and was capable of wild injustice to an alienated friend He was a philosopher who acknowledged by his acts that his words had no practical bearing on real life He was a philanthropist who might almost as profitably have cast his money into the sea and spent his energies in the cause of man in the region of the moon The atmosphere of his life was mainly the atmosphere of hysteria.

Years Teach More than Books

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers being the household physician of the poor man and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated

Buy only Alfred Wright's perfumery, sachet powders, flavoring extracts, etc. Finest in the world.

ABSENT SENATOR JONES.

Was There Ever Such a Case Among American Statesmen?

Vainly Pursuing the Woman who Scorns Him—Rebuffs, Entreaties Threats Fail to Move Him from His Purpose

Detroit Special to New York World

The small farmers who drive into town at break of day and marshal their wagons and carts under the protecting shield of Miss Michigan, perched aloft on the Soldiers monument, often have their attention attracted by a tall figure that comes out of the hotel near by and strikes off at a swinging gait for an early constitutional From 6 30 to nearly 9 o clock each morning Senator Jones of Florida for he it is whom the farmers notice walks the streets of Detroit His presence is so familiar that he attracts attention only when a Detroiter casually points him out to a stranger as one of the sights of the town The senator has a very small acquaintance for one by one the acquaintances that he met when he first came here have dropped off so that now he is a very lonely man

It was in the summer of 18[illegible] that W G Thompson then the mayor of Detroit met Senator Jones at Newport Mr Thompson being a man of the world and fond of the good things thereof took naturally to the big senator from Florida who is also disposed to look kindly on the flesh pots Senator Jones had met in Washington Miss Palms of Detroit He had heard of her father's great wealth and he fell in love with the lady [illegible] How ever while he was in Washington Mr Jones had no opportunity to cultivate an acquaintance with Miss Palms He responded cordially therefore to Mr Thompson's urgent invitation to make a visit to Detroit Senator Jones came here for the first time in June 1883 and was made a lion of There were jolly parties at private houses and at the clubs excursions on the river and various other things in his honor Senator Palmer was among those to extend hospitality to the senator from Florida, and the memories of a pleasant dinner given by the Michigan senator at the Detroit club on which occasion the stories were as good as the wine are still green But he succeeded no better here than in Washington with regard to Miss Palms

June 17 1885 Senator Jones came to Detroit to live He secured the best room at the Russell House, and there he has made his home ever since his infatuation for the fair vision of his dreams has become intense By nature he is a weeper as the Quakers say He has a very large heart which he wears always in some accessible place To his friends he talks freely about his affections, and often tears spring to his eyes as his impulses sway him His warm heartedness, however, is not met by any flow of affection from the other side In spite of letters addressed to the lady and her father in spite, too of the intercessions of mutual friends his suit has failed ignominiously He has met Miss Palms only twice in Detroit and once in Washington So great is his hallucination that he has maintained that the officials of the Catholic church from the supreme pontiff at Rome to the lowest altar boy in Detroit have formed a league to deprive him of his love and to save her money for the church Numerous sharp letters on the subject have passed between him and various clergymen of the city Every day the senator walks by the Palms home and apparently he has not given up the thought of some day realizing his dreams

However soft Senator Jones heart may be his head is hard, and the cold that would be too much for an ordinary man is easily carried by the burly senator It is reported that one night in October last year something was out of gear, for in attempting to speak at an Irish meeting Senator Jones confessed that he did not know whether he was addressing Irishmen or democrats As a matter of fact the platform was covered with prominent republicans From that night his daily life has been very temperate All stories about his drinking to excess are pure fabrications

When approached by his friends on the subject of returning to Washington Senator Jones firmly waves them off and changes the subject The last attempt [illegible] to reason with him on the subject was in November 1885 Then his strong political and personal friend Mr Hickey of Pensacola came to make a last effort to induce him to return to his duties Mr Hickey was joined by Mr Thompson and another friend and the case was presented in every possible shape but the senator absolutely refused to yield He has no idea of returning to Washington nor will he return to Florida to seek election He does not expect to be sent back to the senate Yet it is known that he has no income outside of his salary The question as to what he will do after his pay stops in March is bothering his friends but he gives no sign

Senator Jones career has been a strange one His father was an Irish Presbyterian with a bullet in his head an acquisition gained while he was in the British army He married late in life a lady who was a Catholic and many were the disputes between the pair as to the religious education of their son now the senator from Florida When Mr Jones, Sr died his widow fearing that her husband's family would insist on taking the child from her to bring them up in the Protestant faith came with them to America During the war young Jones was a friendless lawyer in Florida He cared nothing for the southern cause but saw no reason why he should [illegible] himself a union man in the struggle [illegible] until peace came and then his ability as a lawyer began to be recognized Twelve years ago he was elected senator He started with three votes was taken up as a compromise candidate and was elected At that time he was regarded as the ablest man in Florida

In one of his law cases Mr Jones had fought for the right of some little Florida railroad to build and operate a telegraph line in opposition to the Western Union and when he was defeated in court he swore vengeance On entering the senate he introduced a bill securing to every interstate railroad the right above mentioned The lobby kept the bill in committee but nothing daunted Senator Jones went over to the house and got Ben Butler to take it up [illegible] fight it through Finally it became a law He also maintained the theory that when Secretary Belknap resigned after he had been accused he was beyond the power of impeachment and he carried out his theory by refusing to vote for impeachment During the campaign of 1884 he was on the stump in New York appealing to the Irish to stand by the old party He thought his words [illegible] and as a consequence he was of the opinion that he had a right to more consideration than he received from the president Senator Jones is a great egotist and a [illegible] Considering himself a great constitutional lawyer he has always felt that his place was on the judiciary committee and it has been the great grief of his political life that he was not appointed on that committee He has not been consulted even about the appointment of a single postmaster He thinks therefore that he is unappreciated both by his colleagues and by the administration Washington has no charms for him

Senator Jones has three sons and a daughter One of the sons is a clerk to a senate committee another is in college at Georgetown and the third his father's clerk in Detroit, drawing a salary of $1000 a year from the government The daughter is living in Mr Hickey's family in Pensacola

The latest mania of the senator is that James G Blaine is seeking to destory him politically, because he stopped the going over to Mr Blaine on the part of the Irish of New York He imagines there is a deep-laid plot to prevent him ever attaining the position to which he is entitled by his ability and he asserts that all the newspapers of Washington independent as well as republican are tools of Mr Blaine

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Harper's Young People has been the model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of [illegible] commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgment of parents no less than to the tastes of children; by earnest and well sustained efforts to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price.

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TURKISH SCOLDS

How very Ill tempered Women were Formerly Punished

It does not appear that the "branks" or "gossip's bridle" was ever used as a punishment in America, but ill tempered women were tried and convicted as common scolds and punished by ducking and sometimes by having the tongue pinched by a split stick of green wood and sometimes by other singular and uncomfortable appliances In 1634 Mary, wife of Thomas Oliver, was sentenced to be publicly whipped for reproaching the magistrates, and two years later for slandering the elders she had a cleft stick put on her tongue for half an hour In 1672 the general court of Massachusetts enacted that scolds and railers should be gagged or set in a ducking stool and dipped over head and ears three times

John Dunton the London bookseller, who visited Boston in 1686, wrote home to his friends "Scolds they gag and set them at their own Doors for certain hours together for all comers and goers to gaze at Were this the Law in England and were it executed, it would in a little Time prove an Effectual Remedy to cure the Noise that is in many Women's heads"

A good deal later than that the people of Georgia appear to have given beneficent treatment to ladies who talked too much, for an account says that in the year 1811, in the superior court at Milledgeville, one Mrs Palmer who seems to have been rather glib of tongue, was indicted, tried convicted and in pursuance of the sentence of the court punished by being publicly ducked in the Oconee river for scolding

Thomas Hartley, writing from Virginia to Governor Endicott of Massachusetts, in 1634, gives an account of the punishing of a woman who, by the violence of her tongue had made her house and neighborhood uncomfortable He says she was ducked five times before she repented, but that "then she cried piteously 'Let me go, let me go! By God's help I will sin no more.' Then they drew back ye machine, Mr Hartley goes on to say, "untied the ropes and let her walk home in her wetted clothes, a hopefully penitent woman"

Bishop Meade, in his "Old Churches of Virginia," says there was a law of that commonwealth against scolds, and gives an instance of a woman who was ordered to be ducked three times from a vessel in the James river

In 1819 there was another prosecution of a shrew in Georgia, on which occasion the Augusta *Chronicle* remarked as follows "The grand jury of Burke having presented Mary Cammel as a common scold and disturber of the peace of the inhabitants of that county The late lamented and distinguished Judge Early decided some years since, when a modern Xantippe was brought before him, that she should undergo the punishment by lustration—by immersion three several times in the Oconee Accordingly she was confined in the tail of a cart, and, accompanied by the hooting of the mob, conducted to the river, where she was publicly ducked in conformity with the sentence of the court Should this punishment be awarded Mary Cammel, we hope, however it may be attended with a more salutary effect than in the case we have just alluded to, the unruly subject of which each time as she arose from the watery element, impiously exclaimed, with a ludicrous gravity of countenance, "Glory be to God"

The Morrison Bill

New York Sun Dem

Colonel Morrison's effort yesterday to bring up his tariff bill for discussion was defeated by a majority of sixteen and for sound reasons If it ever became one It could not become a law It would not have accomplished the general purpose to wipe out the surplus revenue It was a measure conceived in the spirit of free trade and designed to lead toward the establishment of free trade If it had been adopted by the house of representatives, in which the democrats have a majority, the republicans would have carried New York in the general election in 1888 And the man who stopped it who saved New York to the democrats in [illegible], and will save it again at the next election if he isn't swamped by the free traders, is Samuel Jackson Randall Make a note of this and don't you forget it!

An Outspoken Soldier

Savannah News

A well known writer in the New York *Sun* says that Gen Sherman is a much more outspoken man than Senator Edmunds, and he bases his opinion on the fact that when Sherman wants a drink he walks up to the bar and says "Toddy, please," while Edmunds explains to his temperance constituents that he is obliged to take something for his asthma.

Better than Gold

Can be truly said of that new and efficacious remedy for Consumption and diseases of the Throat Chest and Lungs Santa Abie for it is pleasant to the palate and death to a cold. Every bottle warranted by all druggists.

WOMEN OF THE HAREM

What Gen Lew Wallace Says about these Much Married Wives

One of the conditions upon which a woman enters the harem is that she give up all family ties and connections with the outside world While polygamy is permitted in Turkey not more than [illegible] per cent of his majesty's Moslem subjects have harems Gen Wallace depicted in a humorous vein the curiosity of American women to visit the harems They always have a great desire to see the poor creatures at home, and devise some means to raise them from their degraded condition After a visit many of these ladies change their minds about the fearful fate of the Turkish women The Turkish harem is [illegible] in a common reception room, richly furnished They are attended by a retinue of slaves white and black who do their very bidding The mistresses of these harems wear costumes which the speaker, after apologizing for his deficiency on the subject of feminine apparel, undertook to describe Their clothing is of the richest material Of the general intelligence of these women their American sisters who have seen them do not speak in flattering terms The conversation between the Turkish women and their visitors is nearly always runs about this way

"Where are you from?" inquired the luxurious wives of the Mohammedans

"From America"

"Where is America?"

"It is over the ocean"

"Do your women go out there without wearing veils? Aren't you ashamed before the men?"

"We don't pay any attention to the men"

It is the general opinion that ladies of the harem are prisoners This is merely a delusion Every Turkish woman has her own quarters, and her own slaves to wait upon her She can take a ride whenever she wishes and she wears what she pleases, without any interference The Turkish head dress is with due deference to the styles of Paris and New York, the most becoming of any in the world It makes the homeliest woman handsome and the handsome angelic The Turkish women are next to our own American women, the most beautiful I have ever seen Glimpses of them can be caught on Fridays the Turkish Sunday, from their carriages They do their own shopping It is theirs to buy as they please and their husbands pay for it It is incorrect to say that there is no home life among the Turks Laying aside the tie of husband and wife, there remains that almost as dear—parent and child The residents of the harem, which means a sacred or secret place are passionately devoted to their children upon whom they can shower all the tenderness of a woman's nature

A BELT OF PETROLEUM

Russian Wells Overflowing with Irrepressible Oil

The coming deluge of petroleum in Russia is causing a sensation throughout Europe, and America, the country of big things, may well hide her diminished head "There is no comparison between the oil regions of America and Russia," said a leading London writer recently "The yield of Baku licks America as completely as the yield of America licked the shale oil yield of Scotland twenty years ago The Americans are no longer in it They have nothing they can show against the recent yields of some of the Russian wells Nobel Brothers' No 18 well has yielded from a depth of [illegible] feet nearly 30,000,000 gallons of oil their No [illegible] well, from a depth of [illegible] feet, 40,000,000 gallons and their No [illegible] well, from a depth of [illegible] feet, 78,000,000 gallons of oil One of these wells, whenever opened yields at the rate of 112,000 gallons a day The great Droojba fountain spouted [illegible] tons, or [illegible] gallons before it was stopped."

Had the oil spouted in this country it would have realized a million sterling At Baku it was [illegible] for want of storage accommodation The cost of boring the well was [illegible] Last year the production of crude petroleum at Baku exceeded [illegible] It could easily produce ten or twenty times that amount, as there is practically no limit to the supply, millions of gallons running away yearly in waste into the Caspian sea for want of buyers At Baku 1[illegible] firms have refineries which last year produced nearly [illegible] gallons of refined petroleum

Since 1878 Russia has invested remuneratively over £1,000,000 in oil steamers for the Caspian sea In 1879 there was only one steamer in the sea to-day there are 100 The refineries keep so much ahead of the developing transport that the best refined petroleum or lamp oil is sold at three farthings a gallon at Baku At London the wholesale price of the American article is about sixpence per gallon The exports from Baku along the Batoum railway in 1885 comprised 37,000,000 gallons refined petroleum, 2,630,224 gallons lubricating oil, and 1,900,000 gallons crude oil.

Batoum is about the same distance from London as New York.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, and Canker Mouth. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO , Agents.

Bring on Another Boss

Philadelphia Record (Dem)

Now let Randall and McAdoo bring on their [illegible] apple-jack Tariff bill! Let the country see how many representatives in congress will vote for that monstrosity

ST JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago Backache Headache Toothache Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere Fifty Cents a bottle Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A VOGELER CO Baltimore, Md

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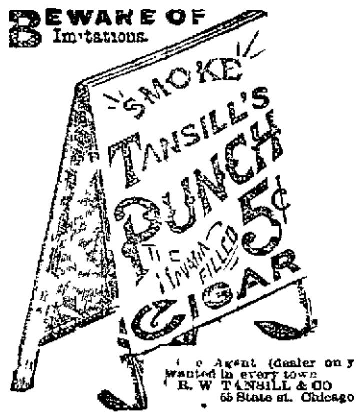

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Macramé Cord
100 dozen Handkerchiefs
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W. M. WISDOM, Cor. First and Stark Sts.

FAIR WAR[illegible]

Notice to Holders of Oregon State Agricultural Society Warrants.

The Oregon State Board of Agriculture [illegible] prised its available surplus funds, to [illegible] the payment of all warrants of The Oregon State Agricultural Society pro rata, upon the [illegible] that are presented to the undersigned by the [illegible] of January 1887 All persons holding [illegible] are requested to send them to J T Gregg, [illegible] Oregon State Board of Agriculture [illegible] before the first day of January, the [illegible] by the Oregon State Board of [illegible] will be estimated upon the amount of [illegible] [illegible] Persons sending their warrants [illegible] their names and post-office address [illegible] J T GREGG, Sec'y [illegible] Salem Or Dec 3 1886 4d to 31

THE CLARENCE Victoria, B. C. New Fire Proof Brick Building in Centre of [illegible] FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., LESSEE

Tourists' headquarters First-class in all [illegible] New and elegant in all its appointments [illegible] plied with all conveniences of modern [illegible] and cold water baths. A Billiard parlor [illegible] Prices moderate

SCOTCH COLLIES OREGON SCOTCH COLLIE KENNEL [illegible] Thoroughbred Scotch Collie [illegible] rents imported direct from [illegible] numerous first prizes, including [illegible] silver medals, cups, etc; pedigrees [illegible] Club Stud Book, nothing [illegible] them in this country [illegible] and faithful, is invaluable [illegible] sporting dog they have no [illegible] and healthy, and [illegible] tance. C. NAIRN [illegible] FOR THE [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 2

No overland trains in since Monday It is thought the road will soon be opened.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hour[s] 25,??? ctls wheat 3100 bbls flour 380 ctls oats ctls bran 88 ctls middlings 185 sks potatoes 18 butter 45 cs eggs 900 bxs fruit 14 pkgs dried sks onions 51 hops From the Eastern sectio nil.

Receipts for the seven days ended Wednesd[ay] noon aggregated 151 955 ctls wheat 10 065 bb flour 622 ctls oats 738 ctls bran 2230 ctls millstu 1400 sks potatoes 1150 lbs wool 45 680 lbs hide 40 cs butter 3?4 cs eggs 503 bxs fruit 957 sk flaxseed 15 450 lbs hops Including from the easter section 68,303 ctls wheat 250 bbls flour 1150 l wool, 35,835 lbs hides, ?? sks flaxseed. For t same week last year receipts aggregated 133,? ctls wheat 8960 bbls flour 2229 ctls oat ctls barley 900 ctls bran 206 ctls mi 815 sks potatoes 1 868 lbs wool, 32,1 lbs hides 1495 sks flaxseed 980 lbs hops including from the eastern section 92 730 c wheat, 5252 bbls flour 215 ctls oats 1586 ctls ba by, 200 ctls bran 910 ctls millstuff 20 778 l hides, 1495 sks flaxseed

Receipts of leading articles of produce by pri cipal routes of transportation since August 1 compared with the same period last year, ha been

ARTICLES.	1886 Valley	1887 Eastern	1885 Valley	1886 Easter
Wheat, ctls	98 914	32 044	61 906	3 381 8
Flour, bbls	111 145	38 150	6 642	77 9
Oats, ctls	100 402		244 045	9 8
Barley, ctls	10 640	20 2?4	30 118	74,3
Bran, ctls	13 158	560	8 342	5 5
Millstuff, ctls	42 663	5 049	34 369	4,8
Potatoes, sks	11 186		15 760	
Wool, lbs	531 885	60 630	934,863	601,?
Hides, lbs	258 462	460 939	315 816	339 4
Hops lbs	4? ?50	1 ?33	3 301,321	-
Lime, bbls	1011		12 389	
Flaxseed sks		1 9??		53,?

FREIGHTS—No arrivals of deep sea tonna since the 19th inst Several of the bar bound t of a week ago have passed out in all ten vess carrying wheat or flour There is no open tonna at hand and probably none soon due In the a sence of business from abroad be nominally quo San Francisco telegraphs a rather wea market although incidents are not materia changed We have a considerable fleet due he

REGISTERED TONNAGE STATEMENT

In port—	Finishing or cleared	11 25?
	Loading or to load	14 631
	Loading miscellaneous	1 04? —26 9
On way—	Due December January	13 9?2
	Due later on	17 861—31 8

WHEAT—Receipts for the week 4153 tons vall and 3415 tons Walla Walla against 2060 and 46 tons the same week last year and 4452 and 4 tons the preceding week this year In the la days of the week under review the arrivals fro the eastern section have been shut off by blockad transportation routes. Valley still comes forwa in large quantities and much of it represents bu ing of two weeks ago Less is coming for S Francisco

The foreign market has advanced in the wee California prompt shipment to 33s 3d or where was at its highest this month Altogether t markets abroad have recovered all ground lat lost. British imports the past week have be small, and farmers deliveries rule low Christm and a Monday holiday in England has made t week's trade a dull one New York and Chica advanced sharply on Tuesday losing a fracti later San Francisco is reporting a fair inter business at slightly better prices than a week a Room prices to-day at Chicago are ⅞@1¼c high than last Wednesday and New York 1⅛@1 higher

Our market while ruling very quiet, may quoted some higher than a week ago Shipp have not been at all active but an increased quest up the valley from millers forced values $1 25, at which are reported sales. Shipp quote not over $1 23 Holders are slow selle sales early in the month largely reducing sto at many important points For Walla Walla quoted extreme is $1 ? Appearances are o very light business in this grade.

Flour receipts for the week 503 bbls valley a ?? Walla Walla. They include some for S Francisco China and Europe The market strong on basis of $4 for standards Local demands fair

MILLSTUFF—Receipts larger but all taken local demands. The market rules firm and wi out change Jobbing quotations are Bran $14 $14, chop $18@20 shorts $18@19 Ground bar sells at $24 and oil meal at $32 50

OATS—Receipts for the week 6220 ctls, includ some for shipment Local demands having be well satisfied early in the week, the market als has ruled slightly easier buyers except of sm parcels naming 43@44c for good to choice fe Extra choice sold up to 45c. Better San Francis advices at the close are noted and there is a po bility that the market here will improve. As the margin for shipment is not especially tractive.

POTATOES—Limited business doing at ab old prices of 85c@$1 0, for a good shipping qu ity. San Francisco continues in good feeli Sweets 2½@2¾c

ONIONS—Supplies ample and market quiet 85c@$1 per cental

HAY—Very little straight timothy offering, such would bring $13 Good grades of lower ri hay bring $11@4 and there is much inferior sells at $8@10. Demands are easily supplied, the market is firm

PROVISIONS—Demands nothing out of or nary, and market is let at old prices. Supplie good pack are ample and the undertone is not all strong We quote selling values City pork hams 10½@11c bacon 8½@9c. should 6½c, eastern hams 11@11½c bacon 8½c, bre fast bacon 10c, eastern tinned lard 8@8½c, new local in 5 and 10 pound pails 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts for the week 793 p and shipments by steamer 60 cases. While supp are rather more liberal and request grades good and choice easily bring prices. We quote selling prices fr dealers Sun-dried quartered apples 6@7c, sli 10c, new factory 9@10c bleached 11@12½c, prunes 10@12c French 8c graded 8@10c, pit plums 9@10c common peaches 10@11½c, pe 11@13c grapes 5½@8c new Bartlett pears raisins $2 per whole box

GREEN FRUIT—Apples in fair movement o good qualities quoted 40@60c The last stea took 2138 boxes Pears in light supply at ab 75@85c. A few California grapes sold 75c@$1 Oranges selling $3 75@4 Bananas, $3. Limes Sicily lemons $8 and California, $3 50@4.

BUTTER—Choice to extra choice local ro only fair supply orders being filled at 30@32 Some choice California sold out at 30@32½c. C fornia pickled roll 24c Local common grades some neglect with the wide range of 15@22½c.

POULTRY—Not much doing since Friday Chickens steady at $2@3 supplies and reque being very even Turkeys dull at 10c Ducks geese in light dealing at $4 25 and $6@7

WOOL—Nothing doing in a local way but is coming in the week Advices are about as noted, the general tendency being to easier lots.

HOPS—One lot valley in for the East. No b ness reported of late A San Francisco re says "In the absence of trade growers and d ers are giving a good deal of attention to the m ter of over production which is generally und stood to be responsible for the depression in product. While it is admittedly a grievous evil hardly probable that anything short of actual serious loss to the producer will bring about recommended reduction of acreage each man variably thinking somebody else the proper to make the sacrifice New York dispatches as disheartening as ever and business for present at least is out of the question

The Merchandise Markets

Christmas and a following Sunday dulled tr and in the last days traffic with the eastern tion is virtually closed A large part of the day trade over severer weather and stock-ta by many firms bring about a better turn generally dull markets and little or no specula feeling prices are not changed.

A San Francisco report of the 24th inst. s The drizzly weather with which yesterday b is likely to interfere slightly with the Christ shopping where all commercial activity is centered. Wholesalers report a very quiet m ket, and stock taking and winding up the busi of 1886 is the chief occupation of the down houses Trade has been very good the past y particularly in canned and dried fruits and fornia is a great many thousand dollars riche the enterprise displayed in increasing this indu The sugar market is dull with no change in p since last review There are no changes rep in spices, rice or oil In fact the same may be of almost all lines of goods quoted. Lumb firm and the tendency is toward higher p Coast coal is also in good request Two car en route to this port from the North have bee recently through the ships foundering It is alleged that these and in fact most of the coal s have been overloaded and in fact more than insurance company has refused to write on cargoes. The quantity loading and en route foreign ports is falling off steadily and the pect of any increase is remote unless grain fre from this port advance

E. Hockholter's San Francisco coffee circul the 23d inst. gives the following interesting p tions regarding the market for that article. continued and marked advance in the prices o coffee in New York and European markets d the first week of the period under review considerable speculative activity with a continuing improvement in values, and also bro from the overland centers for the fr

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1887.

READING.

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TRATED WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
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an Knitting Yarn	25c skein
nd Floss	15c skein
min Cord	10c ball
ozen Handkerchiefs	10c each
ozen Handkerchiefs	10c each
ozen Embroidered Handkerchiefs	25c each
ozen Gilt Rolling Pins	5c each

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ALFRED WRIGHTS'
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—AND—
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V. M. WISDOM,
Cor. First and Stark Sts.

AIR WARRANTS.

e to Holders of Oregon State Agricultural Society Warrants.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture has [illegible] its available surplus funds to the [illegible] of all warrants of the Oregon State [illegible] upon their face value [illegible] presented to the undersigned by [illegible] All persons holding said warrants [illegible] them to J. T. Gregg, Secretary [illegible] Board of Agriculture, at Salem, Oregon [illegible] of January, 1887. [illegible] J. T. GREGG, Sec'y of O. S. B. A.

HE CLARENCE
Victoria, B. C.
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SCOTCH COLLIES!
[illegible] SCOTCH COLLIE KENNEL [illegible] Scotch Collie (Sheep dog) puppies [illegible] imported direct from Scotland; are winners of [illegible] first prizes, including handsome gold medals, cups, etc.; pedigrees reported in Kennel Stud Book; nothing finer ever been seen in this country. The Collie is most intelligent [illegible] is invaluable to the stock-owner, and [illegible] dog they have no equal. [illegible] healthy, and I guarantee safe delivery [illegible] C. NAIRN, Ballston, Polk county, Or.

THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE [illegible], go to Frank Keller, First and [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

[illegible] trains in since Monday. It is [illegible] road will soon be opened.

[illegible] RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: [illegible] wheat, 3160 bbls flour, 380 ctls oats, 40 [illegible] ctls millstuff, 185 sks potatoes, 13 cs [illegible] eggs, 520 bxs fruit, 174 pkgs dried do, [illegible] 81 hogs. From the Eastern section, [illegible]

[illegible] for the seven days ended Wednesday [illegible] aggregated 151,355 ctls wheat, 10,065 bbls [illegible] ctls oats, 1236 ctls bran, 2230 ctls millstuff, [illegible] potatoes, 1150 lbs wool, 45,080 lbs hides, [illegible] 335 cs eggs, 5673 bxs fruit, 907 sks [illegible] hops; including from the eastern [illegible] ctls wheat, 2602 bbls flour, 1150 lbs [illegible] hides, 967 sks flaxseed. For the [illegible] last year receipts aggregated 133,925 [illegible] bbls flour, 7229 ctls oats, [illegible] barley, 360 ctls bran, 2067 ctls millstuff, [illegible] potatoes, 12,868 lbs wool, 32,119 [illegible] sks flaxseed, 2780 lbs hops; in- [illegible] from the eastern section 92,730 ctls [illegible] bbls flour, 215 ctls oats, 1586 ctls barley, [illegible] bran, 910 ctls millstuff, 20,778 lbs [illegible] flaxseed.

[illegible] leading articles of produce by principal [illegible] of transportation since August 1, as [illegible] with the same period last year, have [illegible]

	1886-1887. Valley	Eastern	1885-1886. Valley	Eastern
[illegible]	930,914	2,327,944	761,906	3,381,886
[illegible]	111,145	89,150	76,682	77,956
[illegible]	100,102	....	214,015	9,552
[illegible]	10,580	20,274	30,118	74,321
[illegible]	18,158	560	8,342	5,541
[illegible]	66,069	5,049	34,369	4,636
[illegible]	31,186	....	15,769	....
[illegible]	431,965	607,630	934,862	601,788
[illegible]	268,462	460,239	315,816	339,458
[illegible]	1,732,580	15,237	3,301,321	....
[illegible]	10,171	....	12,309	....
[illegible]	....	61,962	....	53,519

[illegible]—No arrivals of deep sea tonnage [illegible] 18th inst. Several of the bar bound fleet [illegible] have passed out, in all ten vessels [illegible] wheat or flour. There is no open tonnage [illegible] and probably none soon due. In the absence [illegible] business iron may be nominally quoted [illegible] San Francisco telegraphs a rather weaker [illegible] although influences are not materially [illegible] We have a considerable fleet due here.

[illegible] TONNAGE STATEMENT.

[illegible] Finishing or cleared........11,257
Loading or to load..........13,631
Loading miscellaneous......1,916—26,834
Due December-January.......13,072
Due later on..................17,861—31,633

[illegible]—Receipts for the week 4153 tons valley [illegible] Walla Walla, against 2060 and 4636 [illegible] same week last year and 4452 and 4156 [illegible] preceding week this year. In the last [illegible] of the week under review the arrivals from [illegible] section have been shut off by blockaded [illegible] routes. Valley still comes forward [illegible] quantities and much of it represents buy- [illegible] two weeks ago. Less is coming for San [illegible]

[illegible] market has advanced in the week, [illegible] prompt shipment to 38s 3d, or where it [illegible] highest this month. Altogether the [illegible] have recovered all ground lately [illegible] imports the past week have been [illegible] farmers' deliveries rule low. Christmas [illegible] holiday in England has made the [illegible] a dull one. New York and Chicago [illegible] on Tuesday, losing a fraction [illegible] Francisco is reporting a fair interior [illegible] slightly better prices than a week ago. [illegible] to-day at Chicago are ⅞@1¼c higher [illegible] Wednesday, and New York 1⅛@1½c [illegible]

[illegible] market, while ruling very quiet, may be [illegible] higher than a week ago. Shippers [illegible] at all active, but an increased re- [illegible] the valley from millers forced values to [illegible] which are reported sales. Shippers [illegible] over $1 35. Holders are slow sellers; [illegible] the month largely reducing stocks [illegible] important points. For Walla Walla the [illegible] is $1 27½. Appearances are of a [illegible] business in this grade.

[illegible] receipts for the week, 7563 bbls valley and [illegible] Walla Walla. They include some for San [illegible] China and Europe. The market is [illegible] basis of $4 for standards. Local de- [illegible]

[illegible]—Receipts larger but all taken by [illegible]. The market rules firm and with- [illegible] Jobbing quotations are: Bran $14 50 [illegible] shorts $18@19. Ground barley [illegible] oil meal at $32 50.

[illegible]—Receipts for the week 6230 ctls, including [illegible] Local demands having been [illegible] early in the week, the market since [illegible] slightly easier, buyers, except of small [illegible] 42@44c for good to choice feed. [illegible] sold up to 45c. Better San Francisco [illegible] the close are noted, and there is a possi- [illegible] the market here will improve. As yet [illegible] for shipment is not especially at- [illegible]

[illegible]—Limited business doing at about [illegible] $1 05 for a good shipping qual- [illegible] Francisco continues in good feeling. [illegible]

[illegible]—Supplies ample and market quiet at [illegible]

[illegible] little straight timothy offering, and [illegible] bring $18. Good grades of lower river [illegible], and there is much inferior that [illegible]. Demands are easily supplied, but [illegible]

[illegible]—Demands nothing out of ordi- [illegible] market quiet at old prices. Supplies of [illegible] ample, and the undertone is not at [illegible] We quote selling values: City new [illegible], bacon 8¾@9c, shoulders [illegible] hams 11@11½c, bacon 8½c, break- [illegible] eastern tinned lard 8@8½c, and [illegible] 5 and 10 pound pails 8@8½c.

[illegible]—Receipts for the week 783 pkgs [illegible] by steamer 50 cases. While supplies [illegible] more liberal and request re- [illegible] and choice easily bring full [illegible] We quote selling prices from [illegible] sun-dried quartered apples 6@7c, sliced [illegible] factory 9@10c, bleached 11@12½c; new [illegible], French 8c, graded 8@10c; pitted [illegible], common peaches 10@11½c, peeled [illegible] grapes 5½@6c, new Bartlett pears 10c, [illegible] whole box.

[illegible] FRUIT—Apples in fair movement only, [illegible] quoted 40@60c. The last steamer [illegible] boxes. Pears in light supply at about [illegible] A few California grapes sold 75c@$1 50, [illegible] selling $3 75@4. Bananas, $3. Limes, $5. [illegible] $9, and California, $3 75@4.

[illegible]—Choice to extra choice local roll in [illegible] supply, orders being filled at 30@32½c. [illegible] California sold out at 30@32½c. Cali- [illegible] roll 24c. Local common grades in [illegible], with the wide range of 15@22½c.

[illegible]—Not much doing since Friday last, [illegible] steady at $2@3, supplies and requests [illegible] even. Turkeys dull at 10c. Ducks and [illegible] light dealing at $4@5 and $6@7.

[illegible]—Nothing doing in a local way, but 1150 [illegible] in the week. Advices are about as last [illegible] general tendency being to easier mar- [illegible]

[illegible]—One lot valley in for the East. No busi- [illegible] reported of late. A San Francisco report [illegible] "In the absence of trade, growers and deal- [illegible] giving a good deal of attention to the mat- [illegible] over-production, which is generally under- [illegible] to be responsible for the depression in this [illegible] While it is admittedly a grievous evil, it is [illegible] probable that anything short of actual and [illegible] loss to the producer will bring about the [illegible] reduction of acreage, each man in- [illegible] thinking somebody else the proper one [illegible] the sacrifice. New York dispatches are [illegible] threatening as ever, and business for the [illegible] at least is out of the question."

The Merchandise Markets.

[illegible] and a following Sunday dulled trade, [illegible] the few days traffic with the eastern sec- [illegible] virtually closed. A large part of the holi- [illegible] over, severer weather, and stock-taking [illegible] bring about a quieter turn. With [illegible] call markets and little or no speculative [illegible] prices are not changed.

[illegible] San Francisco report of the 24th inst. says: [illegible] weather with which yesterday began [illegible] interfere slightly with the Christmas [illegible], where all commercial activity is now [illegible]. Wholesalers report a very quiet mar- [illegible] stock taking and winding up the business [illegible] the chief occupation of the down-town [illegible]. Trade has been very good the past year, [illegible] in canned and dried fruits, and Cali- [illegible] great many thousand dollars richer for [illegible] displayed in increasing this industry. [illegible] sugar market is dull with no change in prices [illegible] review. There are no changes reported [illegible] or oil. In fact, the same may be said [illegible] all lines of goods quoted. Lumber is [illegible] the tendency is toward higher price. [illegible] also in good request. Two cargoes [illegible] this port from the North have been lost [illegible] through the ships foundering. It is al- [illegible], and in fact most of the coal ships, [illegible] overloaded, and in fact more than one [illegible] company has refused to write on such [illegible] The quantity loading and en route from [illegible] falling off steadily, and the pros- [illegible] is remote unless grain freights [illegible] advance.

[illegible] San Francisco coffee circular of [illegible] the following interesting partic- [illegible] the market for that article. "The [illegible] advance in the prices of this [illegible] York and European markets during [illegible] of the period under review caused [illegible] activity with a corre- [illegible] in values, and also brought [illegible] for the fresh arrivals of new crop Guatemala. Of the latter the steamer Granada brought 1150 bags, mostly of good quality, which readily realized 16c per pound. Several thousand bags of good unwashed Salvador, say in the aggregate about 5000, changed hands among dealers and speculators during the same week at prices opening at 13⅝c, and closing at 14¼c. Within the past week however, a reaction set in in New York and the advance attained previously was lost. Thus, fair Rio cargoes which on the 13th had reached 15c are to-day quoted at 14⅛c. Prices here have so far not been affected by this decline, although the market closes dull. During the whole fortnight the demand for actual consumption has been small. Sales from first hands since last review, all ex steamer Granada, have been: For overland shipment, 625 bags good Guatemala, new crop, at 16c, and 58 bags fair at 15c; and for local consumption: 17 bags Guatemala, new crop, good Peaberry, 17c; 25 bags do, do, fair, 16c; 84 bags do, do, medium, 13¾@14c; 78 bags do. do, ordinary, 10¼@11½c per lb." The importations of coffee at this port for the year to date have been 329,884 bags against 159,074 bags in 1885, and 134,004 bags in 1884.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Very full stocks with fair demand Quote 1⅜@2¼c for all grades.

BREAD, ETC.—Market firm with fair call Quote ship 8c, pilot, 3@4c, soda crackers 4@4½c; others 6@14c.

COAL OIL—California oil is in large supply here, and Eastern in fair receipt. Ordinary brands quoted 21@22c, inferior 19@20c, and easy.

CANNED GOODS—New arrivals are mostly Eastern sorts, of which there is now a good stock. The request throughout is not marked. Tomatoes are quoted $1 20 for 2½s. San Francisco quotes apricots $1 90@2, blackberries $1 75, cherries $2@2 75, peaches $2 15@2 50, pears $2@2 15, plums $1 50@1 60 for 2½s, tomatoes $1 12½@1 15.

PICKLES—Quote kegs 85@90c.

COFFEE—All markets unsettled and less strong. Quote Costa Rica 16c, Salvador 15@16c, Guatemala 15c, roasted 21c.

RICE—Market firm with fair request. Quote Island $6, China mixed $4 75@4 80, Southern $4 50.

SALT—The market is strong and may go higher before expected arrivals come to hand. In a small way Liverpool is quoted $14 50, $16@18, large buyers obtaining the usual reduction. Coast stock quoted $6 50@8 50.

SUGARS—Market steady. We quote sixty-day prices: Confectioners' A 6⅝, C 5⅝c, extra C 5⅞c, dry granulated 6⅜c, cube, crushed, powdered and fine crushed 6⅝c; halves and boxes ⅛@¼c higher.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Receipts for a week: 124 hogs, 135 cattle, 768 sheep. Supplies all around have recently been lighter, but not enough so as to affect price. Beef rules firm at 3¼@3½c gross and 7c dressed. Mutton firm at 3¼@3½c for live and 7c for dressed. Veal, 8@9c. Hogs, quiet but fairly firm at 3@3½c for live and 6c for dressed. Mess pork $14@15, mess beef extra $12 and family $14 per barrel.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Government bonds quiet and steady. Stocks active and strong, almost without reaction from the first few minutes until the last hour before noon, when the activity and advance were again renewed, and lasted until after 2 P. M., when a considerable realization of profits caused a slight decline, and the market closed barely steady, but close to the best figures of the day.

Mining shares steady. Deadwood $2 45, Mono $2 60@3, Union Consolidated $4, Horn Silver $1 55 @1 75, Bodie $2 50@3, Bulwer $1 10@2, Caledonia (Black Hills) $1 63@1 25, Gould & Curry $4, Hale & Norcross $3 35@4, Iron Silver $2 55, Mexican $4 75, North Belle Isle $3, Sierra Nevada $4 25, Standard $1@1 30, Silver King $5.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Money on call, easy, 3@5, closing 3. Prime paper, unchanged. Sterling exchange, steady: $4 80 for 60-day bills, $4 84 on demand.

BONDS.

3s	100⅜	4½s (coupon)	110⅝
4s (coupon)	129⅛	Pacific 6s	125

STOCKS.

American Express	107¼	Oregon Navigation	101
Canadian Pacific	62⅞	Transcontinental	33¾
Canada Southern	64	Improvement	39
Central Pacific	43¾	Pacific Mail	49
R Grand (new issue)	25¾	Panama	98
Erie	33⅝	Texas Pacific	22⅛
Kansas & Texas	31⅝	Union Pacific	61
Northern Pacific	27⅞	U. S. Express	60
N. P. Preferred	61	Fargo Express	128
Northwestern	114⅜	Western Union	71⅛
N. Y. Central	114⅝		

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The market opened easier; Con. Cal. 19, Best & Belcher 8, Ophir 10¼. In the board prices were a shade better for most of the list and in the 2:30 session a still further improvement was noted. The feature of to-day's market was the sharp advance in Chollar and Hale & Norcross, the former selling up from 5⅜ to 7¾ and the latter from 4 to 7¾. Alta took a tumble in the morning session, selling down to 3, but reacted in the afternoon to 3 50.

Con. Cal. & Va.	20 00	Ophir	10 37
Best & Belcher	8 00	Savage	8 87
Gould & Curry	3 60	Potosi	8 00
Sierra Nevada	4 45	Chollar	7 25
Hale & Norcross	7 75	Utah	5 00
Yellow Jacket	6 12	Union	3 70
N. B. Isle	3 35	Alta	3 45
Mexican	4 85	Bodie	2 50
Benton	1 00	Peerless	65
Bullion	2 60	Andes	1 35
Peer	55		

4:30 P M—Con Cal 20¼, Best & Belcher 8¼, Ophir 10⅞, Alta 3 45, Chollar 7¼, Hale & Norcross 6⅞.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Consols, 100 1-16.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Silver bullion, per ounce, 98⅛. Sterling exchange, long, $4 81; short, $4 85. U. S. bonds: 3s, 101; 4s, 128¾; 4½s, 110⅝.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Transfers, 17½. Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 80; do documentary, $4 79¼.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Weather cloudy; wind southeast.

Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 ctls flour, 535 qr sks; barley, 7600 ctls; oats, 535 ctls; potatoes, 6100 sks.

Freights—The market is weaker.

Rechartered, spot, for Cork, U. K., Br ship Grisedale, iron, 1222 tons, at 30s.

Onions—The market is firm at $1 30@1 50.

Butter—Weak; fresh roll choice and extra choice 26@28c.

Eggs—Firmer and held higher; fresh ranch, 29 @32½c.

Hops—Neglected; no business doing; quotations nominal at 18@22½c for new.

Salmon—Dull, but firm.

Hides—Quiet.

Wool—Inactive.

Oats—The market is quiet, but firm; 2000 sacks of Washington territory oats sold at $1 40; quote Oregon $1 25@1 40.

Potatoes—Receipts very large to-day and market hardly so firm; quote Burbanks $1 25@1 40; Garnet Chile, $1 30@1 40; Peerless $1 20@1 30.

Barley—Steady at the decline; No. 1 feed, spot, $1 02½@1 05; buyer season sold $1 08⅜.

Wheat—The market is very quiet but very firm; there is a good demand, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views; shippers would pay $1 50 to $1 52½ for round lots of No. 1 shipping. In options considerable business doing; buyer season, $1 58⅜@1 59; buyer year, $1 49⅛@1 49⅜.

Wheat—Closed on call, $1 59 buyer the season; $1 49⅛ buyer year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; about steady: shipping steers, 750 to 1500 lbs, $3 25@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2@3; Texas cattle, $2 20@5 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; strong and 5@10c higher, closing weak; rough and mixed, $3 50; packing and shipping, $4 40@4 80; light, $3 35@4 40; skips, $2 50@3 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; active and 15c higher; natives, $2 50@5; western, $2 70@3 80; Texans, $2 20@3 50; lambs $4@6.

HOPS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Hops, quiet and steady. Pacific coast, 12@25c.

Coffee—Fair Rio, steady at 14⅝c. Options higher; moderately active. Sales, 50,000 bags. January closed at $12 70@12 80; February, $12 60@12 65; March, $12 60@12 65; April, $12 60@12 65; May, $12 65@12 70.

Sugar—Quiet; refined, quiet.

Lead—Steady.

Copper—Quiet.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Wheat opened steady; 78¾c January, 79⅝c February, 80⅝c March, 86⅜c May. At noon, lower; 78⅝c January, 79⅛c February, 80⅛c March, 86⅛c May.

Wheat Closed 78⅜ January; 79⅜ February; 80½ March; 86⅛ May.

Pork—$11 87½ January; lard, $6 40 January; ribs, $5 90 January; short ribs, $6 60 cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Wheat opened steady; 91⅛c January, 93⅛c February, 94⅝c March, 98c May. At noon, lower; 91⅛c January, 92⅞c February, 94⅝c March, 97⅛c May.

Wheat Closed 91⅛ January; 93 February; 94⅝ March; 97¼ May.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Cargoes off coast, firm; arrivals wheat cargoes since last report, 4; number waiting, 1; cargoes on passage, firm; Mark Lane, wheat and flour, dull; market quiet, of a holiday character. California cargoes nearly due, 37s 9d; prompt shipment, 38s 3d. Farmers' deliveries past week, 50,000 to 55,000 quarters wheat, at an average price of 34s. Imports into U. K. past week: Wheat, 110,000 to 115,000 qrs.; flour, 30,000 to 35,000 bbls. Weather, heavy snowfall.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Spot wheat, firm; California No. 1, is 8½d per ctl. California No. 2, 7s 5¼d per ctl.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Arrived—Br ship City of Glasgow, Liverpool Br ship Centaur, Cardiff; str Mexico, Puget Sound; str Australia, Sydney; str Arago, Coos Bay.

Sailed—Ship Blue Jacket, Seattle; schr John F Miller, coasting; bk Lizzie Williams, Tacoma; schr Ruby Cousins, coasting.

TACOMA, Dec. 29.—Sailed—Br ship Dartford, Hobson's Bay, ship Astoria, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, Dec. 29.—Sailed—Bk Vidette, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 29.—Arrived—Ship Jeremiah Thompson, San Pedro; ship Alaska and bks California and John Worcester, San Francisco. The Hol bk Irene from Port Blakely for Fiji, returned.

ASTORIA, Dec. 29.—Br ship Sudbburn anchored at Sand Island.

THE LAUREATE'S LATEST.

Complete Text of Tennyson's New Poem, "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After."

Evil Tendencies of the Times—"Celtic Demos" and the "Practiced Hustings Liar"—An Old Man's Lamentation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The *Independent* has received by special cable a complete copy of Alfred Tennyson's new poem, "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," which is given below:

Late, my grandson, half the morning have I paced these sandy tracts;
Watched again the hollow ridges roaring into cataracts;

Wandered back to living boyhood while I heard the curlews call;
I myself so close on death, and death itself in Locksley hall.

So your happy suit was blasted—she the faultless, the divine—
And you liken—boyish babble—this boy-love of yours with mine!

I myself have often babbled, doubtless, of a foolish past,
Babble, babble! Our old England may go down in babble at last.

Curse him, curse your fellow-victim, call him dotard in your rage;
Eyes that lured a doting boyhood well might fool a dotard's age.

Jilted for a wealthier, wealthier, yet perhaps she was not wise.
I remember how you kissed the miniature with those sweet eyes.

In the hall there hangs a painting, Amy's arms about my neck,
Happy children in a sunbeam sitting on the ribs of wreck.

In my life there was a picture—she that clasped my neck had flown;
I was left within the shadow, sitting on the wreck alone.

Yours has been a slighter ailment; will you sicken for her sake?
You? Not you! Your modern amourist is of easier, earthlier make.

Amy loved me, Amy failed me, Amy was a timid child:
But your Judith, but your worldling, she had never driven me wild—

She that holds the diamond necklace dearer than the golden ring,
She that finds a winter sunset fairer than a morn of spring.

She that in her heart is brooding on his briefer lease of life,
While she vows "till death shall part us," she the would-be widow-wife.

She the worldling born of worldlings—father, mother. Be content,
Even the homely farm can teach us there is something in descent.

Yonder in that chapel, slowly sinking now into the ground,
Lies the warrior, my forefather, with his feet upon the hound.

Crossed for once, he sailed the sea, to crush the Moslem in his pride;
Dead the warrior, dead his glory, dead the cause in which he died.

Yet how often I and Amy in the moldering aisle have stood,
Gazing for one pensive moment on that founder of our blood.

There again I stood to-day, and where of old we knelt in prayer,
Close beneath the casement crimson, with the shield of Locksley, there.

All in white Italian marble, looking still as if she smiled,
Lies my Amy, dead in childbirth—dead the mother, dead the child.

Dead, and sixty years ago; and dead her aged husband now.
I, this old, white-headed dreamer, stooped and kissed her marble brow.

Gone the fires of youth, the follies, furies, curses, passionate tears—
Gone like fires and floods and earthquakes of the planets' dawning years;

Fires that shook me once, but now to silent ashes fallen away.
Cold upon the dead volcano sleeps the gleam of dying day.

Gone the tyrant of my youth, and mute below the chancel stones.
All his "virtues," I forgive them, black in white above his bones.

Gone the comrades of my bivouac, some in light against the foe,
Some through age and slow diseases—gone as all on earth will go.

Gone, with whom for forty years my life in golden sequence ran,
She with all the charm of woman, she with all the breadth of man.

Strong in will and rich in wisdom, Edith, loyal lowly, sweet,
Feminine to her inmost heart, and feminine to her tender feet;

Very woman of very woman, nurse of ailing body and mind,
She that linked again the broken chain that bound me to my kind.

Here to-day was Amy with me while I wandered down the coast,
Near us Edith's holy shadow, smiling at the slighter ghost.

Gone our sailor son, thy father, Leonard, early lost at sea;
Thou alone, my boy, of Amy's kin and mine art left to me.

Gone thy tender-natured mother, wearying to be left alone,
Pining for the stronger heart that once had beat beside her own.

Truth—for Truth is Truth—he worshiped, being true as he was brave,
Good—for Good is Good—he followed, yet he looked beyond the grave;

Wiser there than you, that, crowning barren Death as lord of all,
Deem this overtragic drama's closing curtain is the hall.

Beautiful was death in him who saw the death but kept the deck.
Saving women and their babes and sinking with the sinking wreck.

Gone forever—ever! No! For since our dying race began
Ever, ever, and forever was the leading light of man.

Those that in barbarian burials killed the slave and slew the wife
Felt within themselves the sacred passion of the second life.

Indian warriors dream of ampler hunting-grounds beyond the night.
Even the black Australian, dying, hopes he shall return a white.

Truth for truth, and good for good! Be good! The true, the pure, the just—
Take the charm forever from them and they crumble into dust.

Gone the cry of Forward, Forward, lost within a growing gloom;
Lost or only heard in silence from the silence of a tomb.

Half the marvels of my morning triumphs over time and space
Staled by frequence, shrunk by usage into commonest commonplace.

Forward! rang the voice then, and of the many mine was one;
Let us hush this cry of Forward! till ten thousand years have gone.

Far among the vanished races old Assyrian kings would flay
Captives whom they caught in battle—iron-hearted victors they.

Ages after, while in Asia, he that led the wild Moguls,
Timur, built his ghastly tower of eighty thousand human skulls.

Then and here in Edward's time, an age of noblest English names,
Christian conquerors took and flung the conquered Christian into flames.

Love your enemy, bless your haters, said the Greatest of the great;
Christian love among the churches looked the twin of heathen hate.

From the golden alms of blessing man had coined himself a curse;
Rome of Cæsar, Rome of Peter—which was crueller, which was worse?

France had shown a light to all men, preached a gospel all men's good;
Celtic Demos rose a demon, shrieked, and slaked the light with blood.

Hope was ever on her mountain watching till the day begun,
Crowned with sunlight over darkness from the still unrisen sun.

Have we grown at last beyond the passions of the primal clan—
Kill your enemy, for you hate him? Still, your enemy was a man.

Have we sunk below them? Peasants maim the helpless horse, and drive
Innocent cattle under thatch, and burn the kindlier brutes alive.

Brutes! The brutes are not your wrongers; burnt at midnight, found at morn,
Twisted hard in mortal agony, with their offspring born unborn

Clinging to the silent mother. Are we devils? Are we men?
Sweet St. Francis of Assisi—would that he were here again.

He that in his catholic wholeness used to call the very flowers
Sisters, brothers, and the beasts, whose pains are hardly less than ours.

Chaos, cosmos. Cosmos, chaos. Who can tell how all will end?
Read the wide world's annals, you, and take their wisdom for your friend.

Hope the best, but hold the present, fatal daughter of the past;
Shape your heart to front the hour, but dream not that the hour will last.

Ay, if dynamite and revolver leave you courage to be wise.
When was age so crammed with menace, madness, written, spoken lies?

Envy wears the mask of love, and laughing sober fact to scorn,
Cries to weakest as to strongest: "Ye are equals, equal born."

Equal born? O yes, if yonder hill be level with the flat,
Charm us, orator, till the lion look no larger than the cat;

Till the cat, through that mirage of overheated language, loom
Larger than the lion—Demos end in working their own doom.

Russia bursts our Indian barrier. Shall we fight her? Shall we yield?
Pause before you sound the trumpet. Hear the voices from the field.

Those three hundred millions under one imperial scepter now,
Shall we hold them? Shall we loose them? Take the suffrage of the plow?

Nay, but these would feel and follow truth, if only you and you—
Which of realm-ruining party when you speak—were wholly true.

Plowmen, shepherds have I found, and more than once, and still could find,
Sons of God, and kings of men, utter nobleness of mind.

Truthful, trustful, looking upward to the practiced hustings liar;
So the higher wields the lower, while the lower is the higher.

Here and there a cotter's babe is royal born by right divine;
Here and there my lord is lower than his oxen or his swine.

Chaos, cosmos. Cosmos, chaos. Once again the sickening game—
Freedom free to slay herself, and dying while they shout her name.

Step by step we gained a wisdom known to Europe, known to all;
Step by step we rose to greatness; through the tonguesters we may fall.

You that woo the voices, tell them old Experience is a fool,
Teach your flattered kings that only those who cannot read can rule,

Pluck the mighty from their seat, but set no meek ones in their place.
Pillory wisdom in your markets, pelt your offal at her face,

Tumble nature heels o'er head, and, yelling with the yelling street,
Set the feet above the brain, and swear the brain is in the feet.

Bring the old dark ages back without the faith, without the hope,
Break the state, the church, the throne, and roll the ruins down the slope;

Author, atheist, essayist, novelist, realist, rhymester, play your part;
Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of art;

Rip your brother's vices open, strip your own foul passions bare;
Down with reticence, down with reverence, "forward!" naked let them stare.

Feed the budding rose of boyhood with the drainage of your sewer;
Send the drain into the fountain, lest the stream should issue pure;

Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism:
Forward, forward—ay, and backward, downward, too, into the abysm.

Do your best to charm the worst, to lower the rising race of men;
Have we risen from without the beast? Then back into the beast again.

Only dust to dust for me, that sicken at your lawless din,
Dust in wholesome old-world dust before the newer world begin.

Heated am I, you—you wonder. Well, it scarce becomes mine age—
Patience. Let the dying actor mouth his last upon the stage.

Cries of unprogressive dotage ere the graybeard fall asleep,
Noises of a current narrowing, not the music of a deep.

Ay! For doubtless I am old, and think gray thoughts, for I am gray.
After all the stormy changes, shall we find a changeless May?

After madness, after massacre, Jacobinism and Jacquerie.
Some diviner force to guide us thro' the days shall not I see?

When the schemes and all the system-kingdoms and republics fall,
Something kindlier, higher, holier, all for each, and each for all?

All diseases quenched by science, no man halt or deaf or blind,
Stronger ever born of weaker, lustier body, larger mind?

Earth at last a warless world, a single race, a single tongue?
I have seen her far away, for is not earth as yet so young?

Every tiger-madness muzzled, every serpent-passion killed,
Every grim ravine a garden, every blazing desert tilled?

Robed in universal harvest, up to either pole she smiles.
Universal ocean softly washing all her warless isles.

Warless when her tens are thousands, and her thousands millions then.
All her harvests all too narrow—who can fancy warless men?

Warless war will die out late—then will it ever, late or soon?
Can it till this outworn earth be dead as yon dead world, the moon?

Dead the new astronomy calls her. On this day, and at this hour,
In this gap between the sand hills, whence you see the Locksley Tower.

Here we met our latest meeting—Amy, sixty years ago,—
She and I. The moon was falling greenish thro' a rosy glow.

Just above the gateway tower, and even where you see her now,
Here we stood and clasped each other, swore the seeming deathless vow.

Dead? But how her living glory lights the hall, the dune, the grass,
Yet the moonlight is the moonlight, and the sun himself will pass.

Venus near her, smiling downward at this earthlier earth of ours,
Closer on the sun, perhaps—a world of never fading flowers.

Hesper, whom the poet called bringer-home of all good things—
All good things may move in Hesper, perfect peoples, perfect kings.

Hesper, Venus, were we native to that splendor or in Mars,
We should see the globe we groan in fairest of their evening stars.

Could we dream of wars and carnage, craft and madness, lust and spite,
Roaring London, raving Paris, in that point of peaceful light?

Might we not in glancing heavenward on a star so silver fair
Yearn and clasp the hands and murmur: Would to God that we were there?

Forward, backward; backward, forward, in the immeasurable sea
Swayed by vaster ebbs and flows than can be known to you or me.

All the suns—all these but symbols of innumerable man,
Man of mind that sees a shadow of the Planner or the plan?

Is there evil but on earth? Or pain in every peopled sphere?
Well, be grateful for the sounding watchword—Evolution—here.

Evolution, ever climbing after some ideal good,
And Reversion, ever dragging Evolution in the mud.

What are men that He should heed us? cried the king of sacred song.
Insects of an hour that hourly work their brother insect wrong:

While the silent heavens roll, and suns along their fiery way—
All their planets whirling round them—flash a million miles away.

Many an æon molded earth before her highest man was born;
Many an æon, too, may pass when earth is manless and forlorn;

Earth so huge and yet so bounded, pools of salt and plots of land,
Shallow skin of green and azure, chains of mountains, grains of sand.

Only that which made us meant us to be mightier by and by.
Set the sphere of all the boundless heavens within the human eye.

Sent the shadow of himself, the Boundless, through the human soul,
Boundless inward in the atom, Boundless outward in the whole.

Here is Locksley Hall, my grandson, here the lion-guarded gate.
Not to-night in Locksley Hall, to-morrow you, you, come so late.

Wrecked your train, or all but wrecked a shattered wheel, a vicious boy.
Good this "Forward!" you that preach it—is it well to wish you joy?

Is it well that while we range with Science, glorying the time,
City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?

There among the glooming alleys Progress halts on palsied feet,
Crime and hunger cast our maidens by the thousand on the street.

There the master scrimps his haggard sempstress of her daily bread.
There a single sordid attic holds the living and the dead.

There the smoldering fire of fever creeps across the rotted floor,
And the crowded couch of incest in the warrens of the poor.

Nay, your pardon. Cry your "Forward!" yours are hope and youth; but I—
Eighty winters leave the dog too lame to follow with the cry.

Lame and old and past his time, and passing now into the night;
Yet I would the rising race were half as eager for the light.

Light the fading gleam of even, light the glimmer of the dawn—
Aged eyes may take the growing glimmer for the gleam withdrawn.

Far away, beyond her myriad coming changes, earth will be
Something other than the wildest modern guess of you and me.

Earth may reach her earthly worst, or, if she gain her earthly best,
Would she find her human offspring, this ideal man, at rest.

Forward! then; but still remember how the course of time will swerve—
Crook and turn upon itself in many a backward streaming curve.

Not the hall to-night, my grandson; death and silence hold their own.
Leave the master in the first dark hour of his last sleep alone.

Worthier soul was he than I am, sound and honest rustic squire,
Kindly landlord, boon companion. Youthful jealousy is a liar.

Cast the poison from your bosom: oust the madness from your brain:
Let the tangled serpent show you that you have not lived in vain.

Youthful youth and age are scholars yet, but in the lower school—
Not is he the wisest man who never proved himself a fool.

Yonder lies our young sea village: art and grace are less and less;
Silence grows and beauty dwindles, proofs of slated hideousness.

There is one old hostel left us where they swing the Locksley shield,
Till the peasant cow shall butt the lion passant from the field.

Poor old Heraldry, poor old History, poor old Poetry passing hence,
In the common deluge drowning old political common sense.

Poor old voice of eighty crying after voices that have fled;
All I loved are vanished voices; all my steps are on the dead.

All the world is ghost to me, and as the phantom disappears,
Forward far and far from here is all the hope of eighty years.

In this hostel I remember—I repent it o'er his grave—
Like a clown—by chance he met me—I refused the hand he gave.

From that casement where the trailer mantles all the moldering bricks,
I was then in early boyhood, Edith but a child of six.

While I sheltered in this archway from a day of driving showers,
Passed the winsome face of Edith, like a flower among the flowers.

Here to-night—the hall to-morrow. When they toll the chapel bell,
Shall I hear in one dark room a wailing: "I have loved thee well?"

Then a peal that shakes the portal! One has come to claim his bride,
Her that shrank and put me from her, shrieked and started from my side!

Silent echoes. You, my Leonard, use and not abuse your day.
Move among your people, follow them, follow him who led the way.

Strove for sixty widowed years to help his homelier brother men.
Served the poor and built the cottage, raised the school and drained the fen.

Hears he now the voice that wronged him? Who shall swear it can not be?
Earth would never touch her worst were one in fifty such as he.

Ere she gain her heavenly rest a God must mingle with the game:
Nay, there may be those about us whom we neither see nor name.

Felt within us as ourselves,—the powers of good, the powers of ill,
Strewing balm or shedding poison in the fountains of the will.

Follow you the star that lights a desert pathway, yours or mine.
Forward, till you see the highest; human nature is divine.

Follow light and do the right, for man can half control his doom,
Till you find the deathless angel seated in the vacant tomb.

Forward! Let the stormy moment fly and mingle with the past.
I that loathed have come to love him. Love will conquer at the last.

Gone at eighty,—mine own age,—and I and you will bear the pall,
Then I leave thee, lord and master, latest lord of Locksley Hall.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

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New York World.

The eight English husbands who have detectives employed to watch the Duke of Marlborough ought to form a co-operative society and save money. One set of detectives properly supplied with photographs could do all that was necessary as well as eight. The duke must head something like a procession when he goes out.

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Cures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00.

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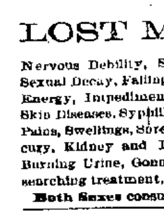

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Young,
Middle-aged and Old,
Single or Married Men
And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

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Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2818 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

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I've treated 173 cases during past year, with almost unvarying success, and without resorting to knife or ligature. References by the dozen. J. R. PILKINGTON, M. D., cor. First and Washington sts., Portland.

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EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

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This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

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SOLICITORS' COMPANY
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MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit, on improved farm and city property in Oregon and Washington Territory.

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$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

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With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton, without change. Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A. M. every day.

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FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M., as follows:
Columbia, Saturd'y, Dec. 4	State, Friday.......Dec. 3
State, Thursday....Dec. 9	Oregon, Wednes'y..Dec. 8
Oregon, Tuesday...Dec. 14	Columbia, Monday, Dec. 13
Columbia, Sunday..Dec. 19	Queen, Saturday...Dec. 18
Queen, Friday.......Dec. 24	Oregon, Thursday, Dec. 23
Oregon, Wednes'y..Dec. 29	Columbia, Tuesday, Dec. 28
Columbia, Tuesday, Jan. 4	State, Monday.......Jan. 3

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.
Leave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.

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Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Corvallis steamers leave Portland at 6 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday. Returning, arrive at Portland 3 P.M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
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Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
VIA
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Passenger Trains,
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From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
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Leave Portland at 1 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

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Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:[illegible] A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
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YAQUINA BAY!
—TO—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
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Leave Corvallis, 1:55 P.M. | Leave Yaquina, 7:20 A.M.
Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S
FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA CITY
—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA.		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Sunday	Dec. 26	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	Jan. 7	Sunday	Jan. 2
Wednesday	Jan. 19	Friday	Jan. 14
Monday	Jan. 31	Wednesday	Jan. 26

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9 25.
For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

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VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections..........Time 3½ Days.
Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..........8:00 A. M. Ashland..........[illegible]
Ashland..........8:45 P. M. Portland..........3:45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..........4:00 P. M. Lebanon..........[illegible] P. M.
Lebanon..........4:45 A. M. Portland..........10:[illegible] A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..........7:30 A. M. Corvallis..........12:[illegible] P. M.
Corvallis..........1:30 P. M. Portland..........6:15 P. M.
At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R.R. for Yaquina Bay.

Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..........4:50 P. M. McMinnville..........[illegible] P. M.
McMinnville..........5:45 A. M. Portland..........[illegible] A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

BULL RUN WATER WANTED.

Public Opinion on the Subject as Gathered by "Oregonian" Reporters.

Overwhelming Sentiment in Favor of Bull Run Water, at a Moderate Reduction in Present Rates—Individual Views.

Yesterday OREGONIAN reporters on their usual rounds put the following question to citizens of their acquaintance:

Do you prefer Bull Run water, with moderate reduction from present rates, or Willamette water with a more considerable reduction?

Their answers are given below. In almost every case the men questioned were very ready with replies, evidently having made up their minds some time since as to whether they desired better water than is furnished from the Willamette river. Probably the views herewith given fairly express the sentiment of the community—eight to one in favor of Bull Run water, at a moderate reduction from present rates.

B. Goldsmith—I would rather pay three times the present rate, if it is necessary, to secure Bull Run water. The people want a plentiful supply of pure water brought here by gravitation.

D. Solis Cohen—Prefer to keep the Willamette water on these terms. I find it good enough.

M. Bond—Would rather pay a little more for Bull Run water.

F. Dayton—Put me down strong for Bull Run. I don't care for the reduction.

David Cole—I want Bull Run. I want good water and had rather pay a little more for it.

Ira F. Powers—I want Bull Run and pay more for it. I think it is better than the Willamette. "And speaking of the Willamette," Mr. Powers said, "I want the county to buy the bridge across the stream and make it free. The county can borrow the money for 3 per cent. I intend to keep agitating this matter till we can cross the river without paying toll."

S. W. King—Will take the Bull Run water every time.

Emil Frank—Would rather pay a little more and have the good, healthy water. It will be the cheapest in the long run. This is a rich city and can afford to have the best water.

G. S. Morgan—Would rather have Bull Run; I think it is the best.

E. Myer—Take Bull Run every time.

B. Latz—Want Bull Run.

D. Robertson—Want good water. This is nasty stuff we are drinking. Water is not dear at the price we are paying if it is good.

Wm. Macbeth—Am in favor of Bull Run. We have awful water now.

Wm. Honeyman—Bull Run, certainly.

W. A. Buchanan—Prefer Bull Run.

Walter Thompson—I will take Bull Run.

John Barbey—Should like Bull Run in time, but think they should keep on as at present for a few years.

Wm. Gray—Would rather have Willamette water at a considerable reduction.

Sealy & Mason—We prefer Bull Run. What is the use of poisoning one with Willamette water when you can get good?

A. L. Mendelson—Will take Bull Run water on those terms.

D. A. Shindler—Willamette river is good enough for me.

Walter O'Shea—The best water for me. I don't care about the price.

H. Abrahams—Want good water. Don't care much for the price. Am used to good water.

Gov. Pennoyer—That is a pregnant question. [The governor declined to give a categorical answer. He claimed "privilege," but said he should like to see some affidavits, showing that Bull Run could be brought in for any less than we are paying now. The reporter not being an affidavit man, changed the subject to politics.]

H. D. Sanborn—Bull Run.

J. P. O. Lownsdale—Prefer Willamette water and a reduction. It is the best water I know of.

John A. Beck—I'll take Bull Run all the time, if it is as represented.

J. W. Whalley—It is a matter of the most supreme indifference to me, as I drink no water.

D. P. Thompson—This city can't afford to bring in Bull Run water. I want Willamette river water at reduced rates.

Van B. DeLashmutt—Am decidedly in favor of cheap water.

H. Metzgar—Prefer Bull Run. I think it is better and more healthful water.

H. E. Battin—As a sanitary measure I am in favor of Bull Run.

L. O. Dodge—I am in favor of good water. I'd like to get pure water at the present price, or even a little more.

F. P. O'Brien—Willamette water is not good. That is why I never drink it. I don't consider it healthy.

D. Mackay—Being a member of the legislature, I don't think it proper for me to express an opinion. I want to act according to the wishes of the people I represent whether they coincide with my own ideas or not.

C. H. Prescott—Bull Run, of course.

B. P. Cardwell—Bull Run.

Levi Hexter—Just as lief have Willamette. All I want is a good reduction. Wait for Bull Run till the city is able.

A. Grabenheim—Willing to have the Willamette and a big reduction of prices.

Col. J. McCraken—Rather have Bull Run if it cost twice as much.

E. S. Larsen—Bull Run even if dearer.

A. E. Borthwick—Bull Run by a large majority.

J. B. Congle—Prefer Willamette water. It is good enough for anybody.

F. N. Shurtleff—I prefer Willamette water on these terms.

John Clark—Bull Run, of course. I want good water; price is no object. This water is not fit to drink.

Sam Irwin—Give us pure water, even at increased cost. We can put in mud ourselves if we want it.

Wm. Dunbar—Would rather have Bull Run in and get pure water.

S. Heitshu—Hardly ever drink any water. Don't know enough about the two waters to make a choice.

Chas. H. Woodard—Think I'll take Bull Run in mine. Will drink much more if I can get good. Bull Run is cheaper than bringing Bethesda from Waukesha to drink.

G. W. Snell—Prefer Bull Run.

R. Williams—Am in favor of cheap water for a while. Let's see if the city can give a good reduction, now that it owns the works.

C. Guttman—I really think the Willamette water is good enough the way they get it now. Have never tasted Bull Run water.

Dr. C. C. Strong—I prefer Bull Run for the reason that it is pure. The Willamette water is not bad, but it is deteriorating every year, and will continue to deteriorate as the valley settles up.

H. C. Breedin—Bull Run.

James Lotan—Prefer Bull Run.

J. White—Any water suits me. I have a filter at home. Don't know anything about Bull Run.

James O'Shea—Want Bull Run. However it might be advisable to try reduced rates for a while.

C. W. Roby—I prefer Bull Run if it is any better.

James D. Sutherland—Prefer Bull Run water all the time.

D. McKercher—I prefer Bull Run; the present water is very bad, but it might be improved probably.

A. F. Sears, Jr.—Never had any strong objection to Willamette water.

Wm. Grooms—Prefer Bull Run if they have to spend a million.

Henry Corbett—Am in favor of Bull Run water.

Parrish & Watkins—Had sooner pay present rates for Bull Run than to have Willamette water at half the price.

Charles Sitton—Would prefer Bull Run at present rates, or even a little more.

Charles Zeigler—Favor reduced water. Willamette water is pretty good, and we are overburdened with taxes now.

Robert Porter—Am in favor of a reduction in expenses, and the extension of pipes to give us better service and try Bull Run by-and-by.

L. C. Henrichsen—Would sooner have Bull Run—the sooner the better.

C. E. S. Wood—Bull Run water right off. I prefer it even at present rates.

Wm. M. Ladd—Prefer Bull Run. Don't want any more mud or worms.

N. Baum—I prefer Bull Run. I believe it to be the most healthy.

H. Brandes—I think Bull Run water the best and would rather pay more and have good water.

Alex. Mayer—Bull Run, I don't care for the price.

Dr. H. Ghiselin—I prefer the purest water that can be got, without regard to price.

Geo. H. Himes—Bull Run at any cost.

C. H. Meussdorffer—Would rather have Willamette water at a considerable reduction.

Seid Back—I'd rather pay more for good water.

T. A. Sutherland—Want Bull Run at a less reduction—because I thing it better water.

James W. Going—Sooner take Bull Run. Don't drink much water but want that good.

Edward Failing—I don't know. I'll take whatever comes.

W. F. Bowen—Prefer Bull Run by all means.

S. R. Fairchild—Want Bull Run. Don't believe in saving a cent on that kind of proposition.

G. W. Percy—Prefer Bull Run.

A. T. Frank—Have been here two years. Have drunk hardly any water because I don't like it.

G. P. Frank—I'll take Bull Run every time.

Dudley Evans—Bull Run. The first thing is to get good water.

Donald Macleay—Bull Run water, with all my heart. A larger and better supply is needed, and we are promised it at less cost than we are now paying.

E. Oldendorff—Want Bull Run. We should prepare for a big city.

John O'Connor—I would as lief have Willamette water. It is good enough.

Jeff. Hayes—Bull Run.

A. M. Crocker—I would sooner have Bull Run.

Wm. A. Daly—If we are to have water, let us have the best, or else dissolve the committee and leave things as they are. We don't want to be taxed for what we have already got.

Henry Hewett—Bull Run, of course.

N. W. Durham—Bull Run.

Wm. McFall—I would rather pay more and get Bull Run; but I think the city can get pure water without going as far as Bull Run.

J. W. Holman—Give me Bull Run.

Ben Selling—Personally, I would rather pay $1 50 a month for Bull Run than twenty-five cents for Willamette river; still I question the advisability of bringing in Bull Run and incurring a heavy debt at this time.

F. M. Arnold—Bull Run for me.

Wm. W. Roberts—The water that is the cheapest suits me.

Charles J. Christie—Bull Run against the world.

H. W. Niles—Prefer Bull Run.

B. L. Stone—Of course I prefer Bull Run.

Frank Hacheney—Bull Run, by all means.

B. Killen—The city ought to secure a supply of mountain water, whether it is ready to use it now or not.

J. Krumbein—Prefer Bull Run every time. It is pure.

Wm. H. Wood—The hydrants to-day all talk for Bull Run water. Portland is going to be a great city and it is only a question of paying interest for a few years.

S. A. Neppach—Bull Run, of course, every time.

M. M. Southworth—I am in favor of Bull Run, and don't care whether there is a reduction of present rates or not.

F. R. Mellis—Bull Run, of course.

H. C. Boyd—I prefer Willamette water at a considerable reduction. The water is healthy enough where it is now pumped.

U. K. Arnold—Bull Run.

E. L. Reed—Certainly, Bull Run.

Charles P. Church—Bull Run.

Capt. F. Martin—Bull Run, at even a slight reduction.

J. D. Coleman—It is a question of the future with a city of this size, not of the present. I don't think I have seen a public city where the water is as pure as the Willamette. It is the best water I have ever drank from public waterworks. The Willamette would always be good if you could keep the drainage out of it, but you can imagine the drainage from farms when this is a thickly settled country. The filth of all the small villages, etc., will eventually find its way into the Willamette. Bull Run, on the other hand, contains more vegetable matter, and being a small stream, it is not carried away. Bull Run is in the midst of a thick forest from its source to its mouth and there is a constant dropping of leaves and branches of trees. It is not true that Bull Run would have to be pumped. No. 11, instead of No. 16, pipe should be used, however; No. 16 is not heavy enough.

I. Kaufman—Bull Run.

Louis E. Thompson—Bull Run, every time.

Theodore Wygant—As a water consumer, I prefer Bull Run water, but as a property owner, I think the city ought not to go so deeply into debt for a few years yet.

Charles A. Freeman—I prefer Bull Run.

Judge L. B. Stearns—I am in favor of the Willamette river water at one-half of its present rates. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year will pay the interest on the loan of $500,000. The water company made $80,000 last year. Half of this, $40,000, will pay the interest and leave a surplus.

H. E. Dosch—Bull Run water at the present rate rather than Willamette water for nothing.

F. G. Akin—I would prefer Bull Run.

P. Wilhelm—I would much rather have Bull Run.

O. H. Cole—Bull Run.

J. C. Moreland—I tell you what is going to be the trouble with Bull Run. It won't come here in quantities enough to supply the city unless pumped here. Willamette water is just as good as Bull Run now.

Sheriff Jordan—Let them fetch Bull Run in here. They might as well do it now, as they will have to bring it in sometime, and when we have good water that is the end of it.

George W. Browning—Let them bring Bull Run along if they want to; I can stand it. Still I think Willamette river water is much better than that furnished in most eastern cities. If the rich men would pay their honest taxes the same as I do, water could be brought to the top of Mount Tabor, if necessary, and we would never feel the expense.

Cecil Holcomb—Want good clean water from wherever it comes.

Judge Dement—I don't doubt but that it is the unanimous opinion that the water system ought to be improved, but it is a question whether or not it is advisable to expend that sum of money.

Sidney Dell—The people have faith in the water committee that they will do the right thing. They have more at stake than any other fifteen citizens of Portland, and the people feel assured that they will be faithful to their trust.

J. D. Wilcox—I favor Bull Run.

E. Mendenhall—I am not in favor of Bull Run when they buy the other waterworks. That is a pretty big burden all at once on the taxpayers.

N. D. Simon—I want Bull Run; the city is small but we will grow there pretty soon.

M. Steffen—Bull Run.

J. H. Blanchard—Bull Run, of course.

H. T. Hudson—I prefer Bull Run.

W. L. Curry—I want Bull Run.

F. K. Arnold—Bull Run at a moderate reduction.

W. M. Wisdom—Bull Run, even at the present price.

A. W. Witherell—Bull Run, you bet, all the time.

W. Showers—If they lower water rates one-half I am in favor of Willamette, but if they will give us Bull Run one-third less than present rates, give us Bull Run.

W. B. Ayer—Bull Run, by all means.

J. K. Gill—I really haven't paid much attention to the matter, but I'll take chances on Bull Run.

J. H. Huddleson—Bull Run.

Wm. Reid—Willamette water at reduced rates.

C. N. Scott—I have found the Willamette river water healthy, and I prefer it at reduced rates.

F. V. Andrews—Bull Run at a moderate reduction.

Charles A. Hughes—Bull Run.

Charles Wheeler—Bull Run every time; anything better that what we are using now.

David Dunne—Bull Run every time.

Charles Kohn—I want Bull Run. It will be a big saving if it is brought in, because I can give up Appollinaris and Bethesda. The Willamette water is good enough for bathing but not for drinking.

Wm. Wadhams—Bull Run, even at twice the present price. You will find the people are not demanding cheap water, so much as they demand pure water.

W. S. Sirey—Favored Bull Run.

R. R. Tuttle—The committee should go ahead and bring in Bull Run.

M. F. Mulkey—My notion is to take Willamette river water a while, until we can afford to bring in Bull Run. The revenue derived in the meantime will build the Bull Run works. But I don't believe in Bull Run at all when it comes to it. Let's bring in the Clackamas. It is as good water as there is in the world, and it wont cost near so much. The pipes run as far as Milwaukee now, over half way, and you will only have to extend them about four miles and take the same pumps, and pump Clackamas river water here.

Sol Hirsch—I would rather have Bull Run.

A. T. Higgins—I am for Bull Run.

L. W. Wallace—Bull Run by all means.

R. Jacobs—Personally I would prefer Bull Run, even at present rates.

W. S. Sibson—Bull Run decidedly.

Edward Holman—I would be willing to pay $6 a month for Bull Run water for my house, where I wouldn't be willing to pay anything for Willamette. Bull Run every time. Let the committee go on with the good work.

Councilman Fliedner—The Willamette river water is not as impure as they say it is if brought direct through the pipes. The trouble is with the reservoirs.

S. L. Stone—Bull Run.

Fred'k V. Holman—Prefer Bull Run.

Wm. Flander—Let us have Bull Run on the question of health alone.

J. M. Pattimore—Bull Run.

Chas. H. Dodd—Would prefer Bull Run.

Capt. Alan Noyes—Bull Run.

Robert Holman—I have used Willamette water ever since I've been here and never got sick on it, but I [illegible] on well water. I think I can stand it a while yet.

Billings (Mont.) *Enterprise*: One of the most novel sights seen in Billings was witnessed on Wednesday, as Ben Freeman came back from the Tetons, where he and Charley Webster have been hunting for some time past. Ben led the outfit, driving a six-horse team, the wagon loaded with game to the bows, while the reinsman had placed a monster elk on the top of the pile, cinched a saddle around the frozen carcass and mounted the saddle, and the sides of the wagon were decorated with white rabbits and blue grouse. Following this came six pack horses, each carrying half an elk, while Charley Webster and his saddle horse brought up in the rear. It was an interesting caravan, and certainly beat any lot of game which has ever come into this city. The load contained sixteen elk, four antelope, two deer, two mountain sheep, and a raft of grouse and rabbits. The entire weight of the game killed was between 8000 and 9000 pounds.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

The Question of Letting Contracts Laid on the Table.

Getting Ready to Turn the Water Works Over to a Commission—Pay for Additional Street Mains.

A special meeting of the water committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. W. Corbett, chairman pro tem. presiding. There were present Messrs. Fleischner, Gates, Johnson, Knapp, Ladd, Lewis, Loewenberg, Richardson, W. K. Smith and Therkelsen; also, Mr. P. C. Schuyler, clerk; Mr. Isaac W. Smith, engineer; and Hon. George H. Williams, attorney.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ladd, addressing Judge Williams, counsel for the committee, said that the committee would soon have to take charge of the water works, and asked: "Can we create the commission as required by the act before the whole work in contemplation is completed?"

Judge Williams—I think you can.

Mr. Loewenberg—Can that commission of five be a part of the water committee and act with the committee, or does their appointment as a commission detach them from the committee of fifteen?

Mr. Richardson—Does not the creation of the commission disband the committee?

Mr. Ladd—We will need a superintendent. Can he be appointed from the commission?

Mr. Williams read section 157 of the act. It is:

Section 157. When the commission is elected and organized, as above provided, the committee shall turn over the waterworks to it and all property pertaining thereto, together with all the books and papers and accounts relating to the construction or purchase thereof, as the case may be; and the commission shall thereupon take charge of and manage, conduct and maintain the same, and in so doing it may alter, improve and extend such work from time to time when the receipts from the works are sufficient to defray the expenses thereof and as the growth of the city and the wants and convenience of the inhabitants may require; and the committee may turn over a completed portion or portions of such works to the commission before the final completion thereof by it; and as often and as fast as such portion is turned over to the commission it must accept the same and conduct and maintain it accordingly.

Judge Williams added: "That section implies that the commission may take charge of any completed work during the existence of the committee, any uncompleted part of the work to remain in the hands of the committee. When any part of the work is turned over to the commission, they have full charge of it and the general committee can have nothing to do with it."

He then read section 154. It is:

Sec. 154. Whenever, and as soon as the water works herein provided for are, in the judgment of the committee, ready for use, there shall be selected, as herein provided, five persons for the purpose of maintaining and conducting said water works, who shall be styled individually "water commissioners," and collectively "the water commission," and are hereinafter referred to as "the commissioners" and "the commission" respectively, and thereafter the power and authority hereby given to the city to keep, conduct, and maintain water works therein, shall be exercised as hereinafter provided by said commission.

He added: It would be the duty of the committee under the above section to turn over the water works to the commission.

Answering Mr. Loewenberg's question, Judge Williams said he saw nothing in the act, nor did he see any reason why the whole committee might not act together. The commission could act with the committee in any work *in progress*, but when any work was *completed* the commission would have exclusive control.

Mr. Knapp asked whether the commission must be chosen from the body of the committee. The clerk read:

Sec. 155. The commissioners shall be selected in the first instance by the committee from their own number, for the several terms of two, four, six, eight and ten years; but in case a sufficient number thereof do not consent to serve as such commissioners, the remainder may be selected from the resident tax-payers of the city, and thereafter the commissioners shall be appointed by the governor of the state, from such tax-payers as follows: In case of a vacancy arising otherwise than by the expiration of a term, for the remainder of the term; but in case of the expiration of a term, for the full term of ten years next thereafter.

Judge Williams added that the commission must be chosen from the committee if five members could be found to serve.

ARBITRATION WITH MR. CUNNINGHAM.

The chair brought up the question of the arbitration proposed by Mr. Cunningham of the Bull Run Water and Power company, and asked Judge Williams to state his views. Mr. Williams said that before the committee could consent to leave the matter to arbitration Mr. Cunningham must make a definite statement of his claims. He should state distinctly all the points in his claim. That done, the committee could say whether they were willing to submit the claim to arbitration.

A LATE BID.

The chair remarked that Mr. Lotan, of the Willamette Iron works, had spoken to him during the day, offering to take the contract for the pipe line for $45,000 less than Trenkman & Wolf's bid, and Mr. Lotan had asked him (Mr. Corbett) to present the matter to the committee. Mr. Lotan explained that he had just received a letter from M. W. Henderson, saying that iron could be bought ¼ cent per pound cheaper than previously estimated. The bid of Mr. Lotan was about $16,000 more than that of the San Francisco Bridge company.

PAYING FOR ADDITIONAL MAINS.

The clerk read the minutes of the meeting of the sub-committee held the 27th inst. They had ascertained that the Water company had laid new mains and made new connections recently at an expenditure of $14,551 81, and recommended that this amount be paid to the Water company in addition to the $450,000; adopted.

TO ASK AUTHORITY FOR $500,000 MORE BONDS.

The sub-committee recommended that a bill be prepared and presented to the legislature asking authority to issue $500,000 more of 5 per cent. water bonds; adopted.

NO CONTRACTS LET.

The sub-committee also recommended that the bids of the San Francisco Bridge Company and the Oregon Paving and Contract Company be accepted, conditioned upon the legislature granting authority to issue more bonds.

After a great deal of formal and informal discussion, the recommendation was laid on the table.

The sub-committee reported that they had instructed the engineer to prepare a memorandum showing, by estimate, a comparison between the cost, two years hence, to maintain the present system of supply by pumping, and that of a supply by gravitation from Bull Run; also the relative cost of maintaining the city fire department under the present system, and under that of Bull Run. Adjourned.

OLYMPIA NOTES.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.

A fine toned bell has been suspended in the steeple of the Congregational church.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* will issue an immense New Year's edition this year.

The National Guard of Tacoma and Seattle will be inspected and mustered to-morrow.

The evening train was an hour behind time to-day on account of snow on the N. P. R. R.

The Knights of Labor talk of purchasing a building here, to be used as a lodge room and library.

The *Northwest Teacher*, edited by Prof. L. E. Follansbee, in the interest of the public schools, is meeting with good success.

The amount of money expended in the stores of Olympia this Christmas was nearly double that of several previous years.

The fact that county taxes do not become delinquent until March 1, seems to be a great relief, especially to the working classes.

A solemn and very impressive midnight mass was held in St. Nicholas Catholic church on Christmas eve, Father Claussens officiating.

A slight snow commenced falling on Sunday, but a heavy shower of rain, followed by a chinook, soon caused it to disappear from our gaze.

A grand masquerade ball will take place here on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Illahee club. Music by Prof. Vaughn's orchestra.

A large delegation from Capitol lodge, K. of P., visited Tacoma yesterday and assisted in instituting a new lodge at that place. They report having had a very pleasant visit.

A literary and scientific club was organized in this city on Monday evening. A complete course for one year only costs $5, and affords a good opportunity for a college course at home.

Immediately after the death of Gen. Logan was announced here Talcott Bros. draped their jewelry establishment in mourning, and their example was rapidly followed by several other business houses. The death of the great warrior is generally deplored here by all classes.

An address has been issued to the members of the M. E. church and the friends of education calling for a united effort in the establishment of a university for Western Washington, to be built in this city. Should the Methodist conference, which will meet here in August, adopt such a plan, the university would find an area of from ten to fifteen thousand square miles of the richest part of the country from which to draw its support, as it would be the only college west of the Cascade mountains between Tacoma and Portland, Or.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the board of trade, have completed their labors, and a mass meeting of citizens is called for Wednesday evening for the adoption of the report. Much interest is felt in this matter, and the project will no doubt meet with general favor.

CHINESE MISSION CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Those who failed to be present Monday night at the Christmas festival of the M. E. Chinese Mission school of the Taylor street church, held in their chapel, 205 Second street, missed a very enjoyable and interesting time.

Perhaps it is needless for me to say that the hall was handsomely, nay gorgeously decorated from floor to dome with rich festoons, arranged in the infinite variety of natural and artificial colors, blending in consonant harmony, together with transparencies, revolving lanterns, and the banners and flags of the two nations, blending so harmoniously together. All these decorations I understand to be the work of the pupils of the school alone, the graceful designs, the tasteful ornamentations and the successful execution of the same. For this they deserve great commendation, as it manifests a refinement of taste and social culture not met with everywhere.

On two separate strips of cloth, extending across the entire auditorium from wall to wall, was inscribed in large luminous characters: "Glory to God in the highest;" "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

But I hasten to speak of that which to me was the most interesting, viz: The intellectual and moral progress of the pupils of the school. And while I do not speak invidiously, or wish to disparage the patient toil and unrequitted labors of other schools of the city, I must, in justice to the teachers and all concerned, say, that for accuracy of pronunciation and correct diction, for strict school discipline and personal training in good manners; for proficiency in vocal and instrumental music, they are not excelled.

Their choir, composed wholly of native Chinese, did certainly perform well several pieces of rather difficult music, each part being sung successfully and harmoniously. Dr. Harrington presided. The following programme was carried out in full, with great credit to all interested:

Singing, No. 65 .... School
Prayer .... Dr. Mullendaux
Singing, No. 50 .... School
Recitation .... "Christmas Offering"
Hoo Ling
Recitation .... "The Golden Star"
Lai Shing
Recitation .... "Do Your Duty"
Wong Gim
Singing, No. 48 .... School
Recitation .... "The Child's World"
Chen Sing
Recitation .... "The Goodest Mother"
Leon Git
Recitation .... "Sunbeams"
Low Pong
Recitation .... "The Snow Man"
Wong Him
Singing—Solo .... Leong Git
Recitation .... "The Burial of Sir John Moore"
Wong How
Recitation .... "The Way to Succeed"
Sam Are
Recitation .... "He Cometh Again"
Yun Sing
Singing—Trio .... Lee Hoy, Fong Hymn, Toi Hong
Recitation .... "Some One at the Door"
Chan Wa Jew
Recitation .... "Christmas Carol"
Fong Hymn
Recitation .... "Christmas Bells"
Wong Jim
Singing .... Choir
Recitation .... "Nazareth"
Yee Wai
Recitation .... Rose Chu
Recitation .... "And Thou, Bethlehem"
Jew Gual
Singing, No. 55 .... School

At the close of the above exercises the presents, which were very numerous, were distributed. All the teachers and many others were kindly remembered. This was succeeded by a collation of coffee, cake and ice cream. W.

THE TYLER MINE.

This mine is situated in the Wardner district, and is one of the promising mines of that most promising district. It is on the crest of the hill about midway between those veritable bonanzas, the Bunker Hill and Sierra Nevada, and on the same lode or vein with them. It comprises 1500 feet of the vein. The company owning this mine was incorporated in Portland last August, and is cotrolled and a majority of its stock held by our citizens. Work was commenced in its development last September, and has ever since then been steadily prosecuted. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 160 feet, where it has reached the point at which it will be intersected by the tunnel, which is now in 170 feet, and the work is being vigorously prosecuted day and night.

In sinking the shaft, at a depth of thirty-eight feet a stringer of ore-bearing rock was cut through, three and one-half feet thick; then came iron-stained rock, mixed with carbonates and crystallized lead for fifty feet, when veins of ore were found, precisely similar to that found in the Bunker Hill, being a quartzite gangue rock, fifteen feet thick, with veins and bunches of galena mixed through it, assaying 30 to 50 per cent. lead and from 16 to 80 ounces of silver to the ton. The footwall is a flinty quartzite, and stands at an angle of 55 to 60 degrees. On striking the footwall the shaft followed down the angle of the wall on the dip of the vein, to a level with the tunnel, the quality of the ore rapidly improving the deeper the shaft was sunk.

The tunnel, and indeed all the work done, is done with a view to its adaptability to future active work. Fifty feet further it will intersect the shaft. The ledge will then be cross-cut and lateral drifts run. The thickness of the ledge from the first stringer cut to the footwal is forty-six feet, so that the prospect for an immense body of ore could scarcely be better. The present tunnel is fully 600 feet above the creek level, thus giving a great advantage over a lower mine in its actual working. The owners of the Tyler believe they have a bonanza and every indication seems to point that way.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

PORTLAND, Dec. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A letter of "Educate," inclosing a report from the late superintendent of the Oregon blind school, appears in your columns of this date.

From facts which have lately been ascertained by the present efficient superintendent, it appears there are nine or ten blind children already heard from in the state of Oregon in addition to the present pupils who will also doubtless gladly become pupils.

Therefore, it may be reasoned that a deficiency existed in the means of making known to the parents or guardians of such children the advantages which the blind school offered them, and must be attributed to a lack of energy or desire on the part of the late superintendent to make the fact known that a school supported by the state was duly organized for their reception.

The ridiculous and absurd suggestions of "Educate" will scarcely be necessary in drumming up the "Eastern states" or "Canada" when this state possesses a sufficient number of the unfortunate class to form a good school, and only requires that the school should be thoroughly advertised to accomplish this. I would here remark that I have never noticed an advertisement calling the attention of parents and guardians of the blind, who were not otherwise disabled and of suitable age, that a school for the blind was in operation and ready to receive pupils. To add force to the above, I would venture to state that not one person in five thousand of the population of Oregon, outside of those more or less interested in its maintenance, ever heard of the blind school at Salem. We do, however, hear of the deaf mutes frequently, and by contrast it would appear that the school for the mutes is puffed on every occasion, while the blind school is never heard of. The blind school is a valuable institution, and ought to be encouraged and maintained in order that those for whom the school is supported should receive the benefits of an education. SUBSCRIBER.

MERRILL BLANCHARD'S SLAYER.

Sullivan, the murderer of Blanchard, arrived here from St. Helens yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in custody of Sheriff Watts, and was locked up in the county jail in the cell occupied by Anderson and Murray just previous to their being hung, all the cages being full. The prisoner is, however, probably not aware of that fact.

A reporter of THE OREGONIAN interviewed Sullivan, but he declined to make any statement about his case any more than he thought he had got into a skookum scrape. His hands and wrists are tattooed after sailor fashion, still he said he had never followed the sea, but had lived at Astoria for some time; had followed logging, fishing, getting out shingles, and so forth. He remarked: "They all have me down for 35 or 40 years of age, and I am not 26 yet." Sullivan waived examination before Justice Blakely at St. Helens yesterday to appear before the grand jury. He will probably have to remain in jail here several months, or until the circuit court meets in Columbia county.

Sullivan admitted that he had been drinking the day of the quarrel. His face is scratched [illegible], he does not show evidences of having received any rough usage about the head at Blanchard's hands.

THE EAST SIDE.

Two Coffins Containing the Decomposed Bodies of Two Infants Found—A Small Business.

About 2 o'clock yesterday the intelligence was received at police headquarters that some small boys had discovered two bodies in coffins, in a wood shed, at the house of Mr. Hogue, on Thirteenth and L streets, near the High school building. The city marshal at once repaired to the place indicated, and to his horror found the story confirmed, the coffins containing the remains of the infants being found. The boys had broken open a large box that was standing in one corner of the shed, and when they found what the box contained their sensations can be imagined more easily than described. THE OREGONIAN'S reporter began looking up the facts in the case. It was found that the coffins had been in the shed about three years. They were two children—infants—aged respectively 10 and 2 months, and were the children of C. H. Moulton. They died in Alameda, California, in 1872, and were buried upon the grounds of their parents, who subsequently moved to Oregon, and settled in East Portland. About three years ago, for some reason, the bodies of the infants were taken up and sent to their parents in East Portland. The mother is now in this city, while Moulton is at Ellensburg. She says it was intended to inter the infants as soon as they came, but was unable to do so on account of not having the means to defray the expense. She moved away from the house where the bodies were found about two weeks ago, and left some things in the woodshed, and among them the coffins were left, with the hope she could procure money some way to have them buried. She has to work hard for the support of her family, she says, and seems an industrious woman. The husband should have provided at once for the re-interment of the bodies, and if he could not have done this, the proper authorities would have done it had they been notified. Ignorance will not excuse the fact that the bodies were allowed to remain in and about the house for three years. The mother did not wish the matter to spread in the newspapers, but the public are entitled to know all the facts in the case. This afternoon the bodies were taken in charge by undertaker DeLin, and buried in Lone Fir cemetery.

WORK OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

A great many questions have been asked with regard to the practical workings of the Ladies' Relief society in East Portland. That these questions may be answered, it may be stated that the relief society is a distinct organization, and has no official connection with any other body. Its membership is composed of the ladies from all the churches and numbers about forty. The practical work has been laid off in districts, and committees are assigned for each particular district, whose duty is to look up all strangers and families in need of help. When such are found immediate relief is afforded. A vast amount of good has been accomplished by the society, and it should be aided by our citizens in every possible manner.

A SMALL TRICK.

Tuesday night Mr. H. Bennett, who lives on Sixteenth and J, attended the Baptist entertainment and drove there with his daughters. There is a very bad gulch on Sixteenth, the banks of which are abrupt and it requires great care to drive a team over. On his return, just before crossing the gulch, Mr. Bennett discovered that the backstrap that holds the buggy from plunging upon the horses had been cut. Had Mr. Bennett attempted to cross the gulch before finding this out the result would have been serious, the horse being high-spirited and fractious. The trick cannot be too severely condemned.

BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Yesterday morning Mrs. R. H. Hawkins and Crawford Barrell were up before Judge Bullock in the matter of the East Portland postoffice. The case was set for hearing to-day at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Hawkins was interviewed yesterday and denied having authorized any publications concerning Mrs. Congill. The facts in the case will probably come out to-day and her connection with it explained.

WENT TO SALEM.

Prof. Wetzell and wife went to Salem last night to attend the party in the state capitol building. Also Miss Constance Jordan, Miss Gertie Jordan, Mrs. B. H. Bowman and several others. An extra train went up this morning.

NOTES.

Send your orders to C. N. Rankin, agent, for the mammoth New Year's OREGONIAN. Orders are coming in fast.

Two men were fined $10 each in the recorder's court yesterday for disturbing the service of the Salvation Army.

H. S. Donald, who has been keeping the Central hotel, corner of Water and L, closed that house yesterday and moved over into Portland.

Street Commissioner Bartell has been very busy this week engaged in repairing sidewalks, and other damages caused by the heavy flow of water.

Revival services at the Methodist church commence Friday night, on which occasion will be held watch-night services. How long the revival will continue is not yet known.

PRESS PITH.

A machine has been invented which will sew on buttons as fast as seven girls can do the work. Thus perishes another inducement to commit matrimony.—Boston Herald.

Over the theater entrances most patronized by the ladies should be posted conspicuously, "Hang up your bonnets in the outer room." The cry is, "We must see!"—Baltimore American.

Fortune hunter—"Now, darling, say yes or no. I've only fifteen minutes in which to catch the train." Heiress—"Better catch your train, then. You are not going to catch me."—Boston Courier.

"Why do the heathen rage?" asked a religious paper. If they got a larger percentage of the money collected for them perhaps they wouldn't rage so much. We merely offer this as a suggestion.—New York Graphic.

A Christian clergyman once went to an orthodox synagogue with a Jewish friend. He listened to a congregation chanting "Mismar L'David" with the usual congregational discord, and was told by his Jewish friend that it was sung to the same tune in the days of David. "Ah!" said the clergyman, with a sigh of relief, "that accounts for it. I have often wondered why Saul threw his javelin at David."—Hebrew Standard.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

E J Lanning, Albany
L Haskell, Tunnel City
D Hamburger, San Fran
J Beam, Albany
F E Mick, McMinnville
E Biddel, Dallas
A E Hammond, Ashland
E K Holton, St Louis
L O Kennedy, Eagle Gorg
J W Campbell, Scappoose
J E Flynn, Astoria
W L Wilcox, Hillsboro
L Manning, do

ESMOND.

A Stingley, N P R R
B Rathburn, Napavine
C N Proud, Business Pt
L R Freeman, N Ykima
A Hirschberg, Heppner
Dr Jorgenson, Walla W
W E Rose, Astoria
J S Tillman, do
H Carson, Vancouver
P C Hipton, do
J Harrington, Pillar Rk
Chas Lauer, Eugene
Jno Jones&wf, Dayton
W Thomas & wf, do
J T Parkinson, City
D P Merithew&wf, St. Pl
Miss Merithew, do
F B Norman, Dalles
F Grayson, Oregon City
J D Dramer, Skamokawa

ST. CHARLES.

E S Warren, Or City
J Abraham, do
C Barlow, do
L M Hoffman, Yamhill
C S Sampson, do
J Warren, Brownsville
J F Vernon, do
M Sawyer, do
N J McCooley, Tacoma
C J Mulkey, do
F A Moore, St Helens
F C Watts, do
J Johnson, Cascade Mills
C Caldwell, do
M B Gray, Victoria
T B Handley, Hillsboro
C B Brown, Oswego
E W Haines, Forest Gr
F Ferdicon, Grnd Ronde
E E Coovert, Astoria
Capt J W Brown, do
J H Swager, do
H A Davis, Harrisburg
W M Kyle, Florence
J Elkins, Albany
T F Meacham, Walla Wa
L C Russell & sn, Silverton
A S Dresser, Ridder
B W Walker, McMinn
W J Crawford, do
M McCullough, Kalama
J Wicks, do
T J McClung, Sprague
J J Gafney, Port Towsnd

INTERNATIONAL.

C L Bays, Astoria
Mrs A Bays, do
J Jackson, Whatcom
F Brown, The Dalles
Louis Went, do
G Stetzger, do
J F Burris, do
S Foster, do
W S Everson, do
J A Long, Idaho
F M Goff, do
W L Richard, do
A Gregory, do
B F Cave, do
J W Platt, do
H W Nelson, Cascades
A Oakes, do
W C Moore, do
C Shultz, do
F Murray, Oregon City
H Durant, do
W S [illegible], Victoria
J A Minton, Centerville
Mrs Jennings & ch, Irvg
Miss Jennings, do
Thos S Jones, Halifax
Loyd Leander, Ontario
Geo Schmidt, Toledo
O J Jones, La Center
H H Grinnold, Ralston
B Borgenson, Stamford
D Foster, Wallula
W W Bowers, Dakota
T M Galloway, do
H F Jones, do
G Pollard, do
G H Hadlow, Vancouver
G McMullin, Connecticut
Ed Clarkson, do
E R Martin, Maine
Mrs Chas Paul & ch, Kan
J B Curtis, Iowa
B Brier, Glencoe
J Long, North Yamhill
F Eldredge, Salem
C J Crow, Toledo
H Johnson, Seattle
Mrs Ingard, Coos Bay
Wm Meggat, San Jose
F Rectinger, Butte
S E Smith, St Helens

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure to get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits.

Farmers' & Mechanics'
STORE
ONE PRICE

OUR SECOND

Commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M., and
Jan. 15, 1887, will include the following departments
Dry and Fancy Goods Department, Clothing and Fur-
nishing Goods Department, Boot and Shoe Department
Ladies' Cloak Department. And our

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Will be thrown open to our retail customers and must be cleared. We mean to
erybody at this GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Store

With push and pluck, have buffeted all opposition and competition. Our efforts have been
warded; we now HOLD THE FORT

And mean to undersell every other house in the city. The grand opening of our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Monday, December 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., and ending January 15, 1887, will surpass our former efforts and will be the sensation of the season.

Dress Goods Department.

One case of 2000 yards heavy Tricot, all colors. This lot will go during the sale for 20c per yard.

1 case, of 1500 yards, 36-inch, Col. Cashmere; sold at 40c per yard. This lot will go during the sale for 25c.

2 cases, of 3000 yards, all-wool, 36-inch Camel's Hair Suiting, extra heavy goods; sold at 50c per yard. This lot will go during the sale at 30c.

1 case, 1200 yards, 36-inch and all-wool Col. Cashmere; sold at 70c per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 35c.

1 case, 800 yards, double width, all-wool Serge; sold at 75c per yard. This lot will go during the sale for 50c.

1 case, 1000 yards, 40-inch striped Velour; sold at 85c. This lot will go during this sale for 60c.

1 case, 1000 yards, 40-inch, all-wool hair line Serge; sold at $1. This lot will go during the sale at 75c.

1 case, 1100 yards, 36-inch, Black Cashmere; sold at 60c per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 30c.

1 case, 1000 yards, 36-inch black and all-wool Crepe de Loir; sold at 75c. This lot will go during this sale at 40c.

1 case, 1400 yards, 36-inch black and all-wool Serge; sold at 75c per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 50c.

1 case, 900 yards, 40-inch black French Armure; sold at 90c per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 60c.

1 case, 700 yards, extra quality French Cashmere, blue and jet black; sold at $1 per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 75c.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

20 pieces Col. Velveteen; sold at 75c per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 40c.

18 pieces Col. Silk Velvet; sold at $1 50 per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 90c.

10 pieces Col. Silk Plush; sold at $1 50 per yard. This lot will go during this sale for $1.

10 pieces Fancy Striped Plush; sold at $2 per yard. This lot will go during this sale for $1 25.

SILKS.

5 pieces black Dress Silk; sold at [illegible] This lot will go during this sale for [illegible]

5 pieces black French Dress Silk; sold at $1 75 per yard. This lot will go at [illegible]

10 pieces Col. Dress Silks; sold at [illegible] lot will go at 75c.

40 pieces fine Col. Satin; sold at [illegible] will go at 35c.

DAMASKS.

1 case, 500 yards Turkey Red Table Damask; sold at 50c per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 30c.

1 case, 400 yards, bleached Table Damask; sold at 45c per yard. This lot will go at [illegible]

Napkins, Towels and House Furnishing Goods have been reduced especially for this Grand Annual Clearance Sale.

It will pay you to price during this sale our Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Lace Pillow Shams and

1 case of 20 doz. extra heavy Honeycomb Spreads; sold at $1 50. This lot will go during this sale for $1.10.

HOSIERY.

1 case, 100 doz. French Cashmere, full finished, double heels and toes; sold [illegible] lot will go during this sale for 50c.

1 case, 100 doz. French Balbriggan Hose, full finished, solid colors; sold at 50c a pair. This lot will go at 25c a pair.

In scarlet and white merino Vests and Pants our line is still complete, and similar reductions have been made especially for this sale.

We have made reductions especially for this sale on all of our brands and styles of Corsets.

Our 10c Col. Bord. Handkerchiefs will be sold at 6c.

Our 15c Handkerchiefs for 10c.
Our 20c Handkerchiefs for 12½c.
Our 25c Handkerchiefs for 15c.
Our 50c Silk Handkerchiefs for 25c.

A visit to our house during this sale will pay every purchaser of Dry Goods.

Cloak Department.

50 ladies' all-wool Jersey Newmarkets; sold at $10. This lot will go at this sale for $6 75.

30 ladies' all-wool Jersey Newmarkets, trimmed; sold at $13 75. This lot will go at $10.

50 ladies' French Jersey Newmarkets, velvet trimmed and satin-faced; sold at $17 50. This lot will go at $13 50.

40 ladies' Astrakhan Newmarkets; [illegible] This lot will go at $10.

30 ladies' all-wool Jersey Jackets; [illegible] This lot will go at $4.

50 ladies' all-wool Jersey Jackets; [illegible] This lot will go at $4 50.

A visit to our house during this sale will pay every purchaser.

Boot and Shoe Department.

200 pairs of ladies' French kid, button, hand-turned opera, French toe and heel, width b, c, d, e, all sizes; sold at $5 50. This lot will go during this sale for $4.

200 pairs of ladies' French kid button opera, French toe and heel, width c, d, e, all sizes; so'd at $5. This lot will go during this sale for $3 75.

100 pairs of ladies' French kid button, opera toe, width d, e; sold at $4. This lot will go at $3.

100 pairs ladies' cur kid button, opera and French toe and heel, width c, d, e, all sizes; sold at $3 25. This lot will go at $2 50.

300 pairs ladies' kid, foxed, common sense heel and opera toe, width d, e, all sizes; sold at $2 50. This lot will go at $1 75.

A similar reduction has been made on all of our misses' and children's shoes.

100 pairs of ladies' fancy plush opera slippers, width d, e, ee; sold at $1 75. This lot will go during this sale for $1.

100 pairs ladies' cur kid opera slippers; sold at $1 25. This lot will go during this sale at 75c.

We carry the S. D. Sollers & Co. French kid and cur kid slippers.

We are sole agents for the [illegible] Ladies', Misses' and Children's [illegible] and Waukenphast.

We are agents for the [illegible] Shoes.

We carry the largest stock of [illegible] and Children's Shoes in the city.

500 pairs of D. B. [illegible] button, bals and congress, [illegible] with broad toe, all sizes to 11; [illegible] lot will go during this sale for $3.

300 pairs D. B. [illegible] phast, hand-sewed, in button and [illegible] width, all sizes to 11; price $6 [illegible] go during this sale for $5.

100 pairs Morse & Rogers' [illegible] bals and congress, 4 and 5 width, [illegible] sizes to 11; sold for $5. This lot [illegible]

500 pairs fine calf button [illegible] ped and plain toe, all sizes to 11; [illegible] This lot will go during this sale for [illegible]

Over 1000 pairs of Boys' and Youths' [illegible] bals and congress.

Over 1000 pairs of Men's Fancy Slippers, suitable for Holiday Presents.

A visit to our house during this sale will pay every purchaser.

Clothing Department.

We sell more clothing than any other house in the city.

At this Annual Clearance Sale we have made the following Reductions:

Our $25 00 Suits for $19 00
Our $22 00 Suits for 17 50
Our $20 00 Suits for 15 00
Our $17 50 Suits for 13 00
Our $15 00 Suits for 12 00
Our $12 00 Suits for 9 00
Our $10 00 Suits for 8 00

MEN'S PANTS. MEN'S PANTS.

1000 pairs Men's French Cassimere [illegible] sold at $6 per pair. This lot will go [illegible]

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Clothe them at our counters and you will [illegible] from $1 to $5 per suit.

Furnishing Goods Department.

Our Furnishing Goods Department comprises everything in Men's Flannels, White Shirts, Percale Shirts, Hosiery, Overshirts, Neckwear, and Brocaded Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. We have 100 Smoking [illegible] in small sizes, Nos. 34, 35 and 36. Price, $10. This lot will go [illegible] sale for $3 50.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' STORE,
200, 202, 204, 206 First St.
PORTLAND, OR.

VOL. 26—NO. 8309.

The A. P. [illegible]
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 North
Importers and Whole
SOLE
POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
PIPER HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE.

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Xmas
CARDS,
ALBUMS,
PLUSH TOILET SETS,
ENGRAVINGS,
And all goods in the Picture and Artist Material business.
172 First st.

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CHAS. KOHN & CO., Agents,
44 Front st., Portland, Or.

Only ONE TEASPOONFUL to a Quart of Flour.
MASON, EHRMAN & CO.,
General Agents, Portland, Or.

COAL
GEO. S. CLARKE & CO.
Are now landing a cargo of
WEST HARTLEY COAL,
Direct from Newcastle, England, acknowledged to be the nicest and most economical coal for grates and stoves. You can buy rea. West Hartley coal nowhere else. They are the only holders in Portland.
Scotch Splint, delivered, $7.50 per Ton
HAVE ALSO
Australian, Wallsend and Cannel.
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Telephone No. 251.

ST. CHARLES
RESTAURANT
Corner Front and Morrison sts., Portland,
WILL BE OPENED ON SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 12th, by WM. MALTA CAVIANA, Prop.
Table supplied with the very best the market affords. Give me a trial.

SAL SODA.
Having been appointed agents for Stauffer Chemical Works, we are prepared to supply the Trade on Lowest Terms.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
16 North Front st., Portland.

FLOWERS
for Bouquets, Parties and Funeral Decorations at the most reasonable. A large stock Camellias in blossom.
G. KUTZSHAN
147 Market, cor. 7th.

DRY SLAB WOOD.